THE CITIZEN.

"Europe, not England, is the Mother Country of America."

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE A. O. H. OF ILLINOIS AND THE UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

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THE "IMPERIAL" THIEF.

Great Mass Meeting Held in Cork Courthouse by Men of All Shades of Political Opinion, to Denounce Great Britain's Robbery of Ireland.

Excellent Addresses Delivered by Lord Bradon, the Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Lord Castletown—Boston Referred to Significantly by the Latter.

(*United Ireland, Dec. 26.*)

On Saturday a public meeting was held in the county courthouse, Cork, under the presidency of Lord Bandon, lord lieutenant of the county, for the purpose of considering the report of the Royal Commission on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and taking action thereon. The meeting had been called on requisition, and proved to be most influential in character and large in attendance. Every town and centre in that large county was represented, and the audience embraced a large number of gentlemen who during the past fifteen years have been identified with every type of politics in the county.

Among those present were—Sir R. U. Penrose Fitzgerald, Bart., M. P.; Mr. Smith-Barry, M. P.; Sir John Scott, Mayor of Cork; P. H. Meade, Sir Augustus Warren, Mr. J. C. Blake, Sir Joseph Neale McKenna, Sir George Colthurst, the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Catholic Bishop of Cloyne; the Right Rev. Dr. Meade, Protestant Bishop of Cork; Mr. James Ogilvie, chairman Cork Harbor Board; Mr. J. W. Clery, chairman Asylum board; Mr. Maurice Healy, M. P.; R. L. Tivy, Capt. Donelan, M. P.; F. J. E. Potter, Ludlow Beamish and Col. Johnson. From this list it will be seen that the meeting was absolutely non-political, or rather of all politics. Mr. Thomas Lough, M. P., the author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty," was present at the meeting. A large frame was erected along one of the sides of the court, on which were suspended the well known series of diagrams contained in Mr. Lough's work.

Lord Bandon, in opening the meeting, said that he was glad to see such a representative gathering assembled to take steps in connection with this very important subject. He hoped that the speeches would be moderate; that nothing would be introduced which any of those present might not like, and that the meeting would be practical, persistent and united (applause).

Sir John Scott then proposed a resolution by which that meeting of taxpayers expressed its sense of the enormous importance of the findings of the Financial Relations Commission, and declared its belief that the future prosperity of Ireland and the social happiness and welfare of her people were vitally concerned in securing such a readjustment of the present system of taxation as would give effective relief to the Irish taxpayer from a burden, as that report conclusively proved to be, excessive and unfair. He said that Ireland should be united on this question so that England should not have the excuse of division to refuse justice.

The Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, seconded the resolution in an able speech, in the course of which he said:

They were told the Irish were spoiled by the overindulgence of the government. What, it was said, about the government loans that you get in such quantities? But it should be remembered that government loans were not free grants, that they had to pay back those loans at the splendidly large interest of, on an average, 3½ per cent, and it was not easy now to get 3½ per cent on excellent security. More, it was a positive gain to the government to have such an investment, for the government, as they were aware, to speculate with the public money, and they had a splendid opportunity of investing it on excellent security at 3½ per cent in Ireland (applause). Lastly, he would utter a word of warning—The system of government loans might easily contribute to their ruin, because a sure way for a poor man or a poor country to court ruin was to borrow money at smart interest, and to invest that money in unproductive and unremunerative investments. They were told that as a matter of fact the government had remitted ten millions., while they had remitted to England only an insignificant sum. If he could he would have every Irishman study that blue book, and he would come away from it a better Irishman. They put the ten millions they had remitted on a par with what they had lent to Great Britain. It had been proved that of this ten millions lent to Ireland, nine millions had been practically lent for Imperial purposes and not for local purposes, four and a half millions were lent to keep the people from starving in the time of the famine. As a set off to the imposition of the income tax, which was twenty-three and a half millions, there was four millions of Imperial debt. The purpose of the income tax was different in England from what it was in Ireland. In Great Britain it was imposed to cheapen food for the poor men and the artisan, to take off taxes upon the materials that were used in manufactures, so as to stimulate the industries of Great Britain, and render the poor man's taxation less, and the only purpose in Ireland was to swell the mighty sum that went toward Imperial taxation. Lastly, it was said, was not all the money paid to Great Britain in Imperial taxation sent back to them and spent again? That was true, but how was it spent? Over two millions of it were spent upon the military organization of the country—they had over 30,000 soldiers in the country, and they cost more than two millions a year; but the military organization was nothing in its extravagance compared with the semi-military organization, the constabulary.

At present there was one policemen for every 250 people. In Scotland there was a policeman for every 1,000, and the total was only one-third of what it was in Ireland, though there was a great urban population in Scotland and though in Ireland they were practically a rural population, where naturally there ought to be less cause for policemen. Lord Welby had stated that half the police force was a military force intended to keep Ireland quiet; to keep Ireland free from rebellion and insurrection. That one item would represent £800,000 a year. How was it spent on the civil service? Lord Farrer remarked that the civil service of Ireland, in proportion to the population, cost twice as much as the similar service in England. That's the way the taxes were spent by mismanagement. How much of the seven and a half millions had been spent in encouraging the industries of the country? Judging by what they saw at present in Ireland from the manufacturing point of view, the country was a desolate land. They had no manufactures, and in going through the country one met everywhere unused mills, tanneries and glass houses. It was sad to think that the only working industry was to sell in their shops the articles that were manufactured abroad. A good deal was made of the linen industry in the North, but in 1841 there were 696,000 people employed in Ireland in woollen, silk and other textile fabrics, and in '96, notwithstanding the prosperity of Belfast, the number had sunk to 130,000. Now their agriculture was their only industry, and that was in a precarious condition. They had to face keen competition and their farmers were not technically educated in order to develop fully the resources of their farms, and to enable them to pay a just rent. The decrease in the last forty years in the produce of wheat and oats amounted to a money value of twenty-four millions a year, and there had been no compensation by the loss of money in cereals by increase in the value of cattle. While these things were so was it not a very important fact to know that they were overtaxed by over £100,000,000 according to Mr. Sexton, and he was no mean authority, and it would be hard to refute his arguments. What would that £100,000,000 do now if they had it? Was there no reason why they should not demand restitution of that money? But it was harder to get money that had been spent and forced away than to stop as at present. There were nearly three millions a year being taken from them at present, all for the sake of their country and its manufactures. Every man who loved his country—all should join in making this demand. If they could not afford to give away three millions, they should stop it and help the government by constitutional pressure to leave with them the three millions that were theirs.

Sir Joseph Neale McKenna supported the resolution in a long and able speech, in which he dealt solely with the financial relations between the two countries as disclosed by the evidence given before the Royal Commission.

The resolution was passed.

The Right Rev. Dr. Meade proposed a resolution urging the government to immediately introduce legislation to remedy the injustice to Ireland exposed by the Royal Commission. The Irish people, he said, should demand justice moderately, unitedly, and with a universality that would compel action on the part of England.

Lord Castletown, of Upper Ossory, said: What had they on their side? The right of a nation that had been wronged. What had they got against them? Only the treasury with its officialdom—they would say at once a powerful body. Yes, but one they could face. They should convince their brethren in England that they were right, and they should convince them if they went before them with a fair, impartial and business like statement. It had been proved before that when the treasury met Ireland united as it had done in reference to the mail contract it had to give way. That meeting that day was a proof that Ireland could and would be united upon that great question, and he ventured to prophesy that victory would be theirs if they were true to themselves, firm in their purpose, and moderate in tone. There were one or two points that he would like to touch upon for one moment. The fact had been brought out by the Bishop of Cloyne that from 1817 to 1850 there were little or no taxation except the imposition of the tobacco duty and the stamp duty. That was undoubtedly owing to the fact that Mr. Pitt, when speaking on the Union, used words which indicated the line of policy that he hoped English statesmen would follow until certain conditions would occur. Mr. Pitt said:

"To avoid suspicion of unduly loading our sister kingdom with more than her share of the expenses of the state, to obviate all imputation of partiality, the parliaments of both countries have fixed proportions to be paid by each for a limited time, at the expiration of which, it is presumed, the finances of each may so far approximate that they may be assimilated and identified. The object of the financial arrangements was to effect the gradual abolition of all distinction in finance and revenue between the two countries, and to accelerate the time when both countries would form but one fund and pay one uniform proportion of taxes throughout each. If our sinking fund will discharge our larger debt before the debt of Ireland can be discharged, though not of equal magnitude, the greater debt discharged in the shorter time may not surpass the less debt remaining a longer time unpaid; and whenever the real value shall be alike the finances of both may be assimilated and identified, and it will remain in the discretion of the united parliaments to abolish all distinctions of quotas and contributions and to fix one rate of taxation throughout the United Kingdom, subject merely to such exemptions and abatements as from circumstances may become necessary."

These were the lines on which taxation should have been conducted. These were the instructions of that great statesman, Pitt. He foreshadowed danger in the attempt at uniform taxation which he made, and until 1853, that dictum was kept in view by the great statesman who ruled England. The income tax, which Sir Robert Peel refused to inflict, following the lead of Mr. Pitt, was imposed by Mr. Gladstone in 1853, and from then on the taxation, both local and Imperial, increased by leaps and bounds. The door was opened, the treasury entered, the intentions of Pitt were forgotten, and a new era commenced. What they had now to see to was to keep the attention of English statesmen fixed upon the lines of Mr. Pitt's statement, and they should ask with no uncertain voice that these abatements and exemptions which Pitt predicted might become necessary should now be given to them. He now came, perhaps, to the most salient and certainly the saddest feature of the question, namely, that while their taxation in this country had been increasing by leaps and bounds, their population had been steadily decreasing. No nation could flourish in which that took place. That fact alone should make every Irishman take off his coat and try to stop the heart's blood of the nation from leaving its shores. They ought to try to bring back these successful manufactories that were once the pride of the country, and try and retain their people in the land of their birth (applause).

The question that they had met to go into was a momentous one, and it was quite possible that they might be met with ministerial stubborness and by official obstinacy, and he hoped and he prayed that no statesman, if he called himself a statesman, in their sister island was of the way of thinking of trying to stop that movement. If there were such statesmen inclined to stand in the way of peace with honor, he would ask them to pause and think solemnly and seriously of what a nation could do—a nation such as a united Ireland could do—when justice guided, and her welfare, and her very life depended upon the result, possibly, of that contest. He did not want to use words that might be misinterpreted, but he felt so deeply upon that great question that he would like to draw attention to the fact that sometimes history repeated itself. An obstinate statesman and unfair taxation lost to England her greatest colony, the United States. He hoped that everyone in that room must hope that Cork might never have to follow the example of Boston, but if it was necessary they would be right, because they had justice on their side. When they had justice on their side they would be right in adopting any means that they had in their power to heal that sore that was sapping their very life blood, and was forcing from Ireland and her shores those who should contribute to her commerce, to her agriculture, and to her nationhood among the peoples of the world. He begged to second the resolution.

Mr. Thomas Lough, M. P., who received a most enthusiastic reception, then delivered a most cogent and telling address on the financial relations of the two countries.

The proceedings soon after terminated.

DIV. 2, A. O. H.

The installation of the newly-elected officers of Div. 2, took place in Drexel hall on last Monday evening. President Flanagan of Div. 16, installed the officers. The unfavorable condition of the weather probably accounted in part for the rather small attendance of members. Favorable reports were received from the various committees in connection with the coming ball, to be given in Federation hall, corner of State and Fortieth streets, on Saturday, Feb. 16. Brothers James Flanagan and John J. Sherlock, of Div. 8, addressed the meeting, and spoke in a very interesting and practical way on many subjects of importance to the division. Brother Garret Stack sang, and was loudly applauded. The regular meeting of Div. 2 is held on the first Friday in each month at Drexel hall, 3913 Cottage Grove avenue, at 8:15 o'clock.

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THE FAITHLESS "SPUD."

Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Introduction of the Treacherous Potato Into Ireland to be Celebrated by Unthinking Persons Next Summer.

A Correspondent Deals Severely and Sarcastically with the Unreliable Tuber Which Has Been the "Root of All Evil" to the Irish People.

Several Irish newspapers, and some American ones also, make announcement that the tercentenary of the introduction of the potato into Ireland is to be celebrated very soon in Dublin with remarkable festivities and high jinks. Milord and milady will journey to that ancient capital as if to some affair of weighty state importance. Speeches and addresses will be made, very long and very strong potations quaffed, and the memory and name of the "good" Sir Walter Raleigh, the first potato-planter, praised to the greatest length. There will be cheap railroad rates to Youghal to view the tree under which the curled-hair darling used to sit watching the potatoes grow, the old house where he lived will be ransacked pretty thoroughly, and the people will be informed in due course that, after all, they have something to be really thankful for to this wandering genius, who picked up for them in the wilds of America the means of keeping body and soul, uppers and bottoms together at small cost, and that all of his other dados and capers ought to be lost sight of in the light of this magnificent accomplishment. Very likely when the wine begins to circulate freely the brains of milord, at most times remarkably thick, will get singularly bright, and the people will be told that the old-fashioned way of cooking the tuber is all wrong; and, in order that the faithful Irish peasant and small farmer may get the greatest amount of good out of it and produce best, at the same time, they will, like our own aristocracy at the "Pure Food shows," suggest new-fangled methods for preparing the treacherous root, and high-flutin names will be given the dishes that would addle the brain of a French man cook. Then when the banquet is all over, milord and milady will hoist their sails, and Ireland and Raleigh's potatoes and potato patch will be soon forgotten, but the treacherous tuber will still continue to be the main food for millions of the Irish people; and when it fails, as fail it will, they will find themselves in the future, as they have in the past, trembling on the verge of famine.

Now, no one objects to the potato as an article of food when used with other wholesome food. Roast mutton or beef and potatoes make a very substantial dinner, and honest corned-beef and cabbage, with potatoes as an auxiliary, make a meal not to be despised. It is only the exclusive use of the potato, or its use, as the poor Irishman put it, "twenty-one times a week," that is objected to. Then its use becomes injurious. We need only go back half a century into Irish history, for proof of this. The generation of Irish people who witnessed the famine, so-called, of fifty years ago is fast passing away. Not so with the memory of that awful time. The year 1847 has burned itself deep on the Irish heart. Fathers who saw it told the story to their sons, and they in turn tell it to their children. Probably when Raleigh brought the potato back with him from his travels in Virginia, he never thought, deep thinker which he undoubtedly was, that the day would come when it would be the only food of the Irish people, and that thousands and tens of thousands would have to die because the potato failed.

The profound genius of English statesmen was yet to evolve that wise plan and policy. He brought it with him as a curiosity, and unfortunately for the Irish people, he found the soil and the climate of Ireland only too well adapted for the cultivation of it. What is there that will not flourish upon her fertile emerald bosom? The rich wheat lands of the Nile valley owe their fertility to the annual overflow of that mighty and mysterious river. Ireland's fertility proceeds from causes the very opposite to this. Nature has lavished its fairest gifts upon her; she is the "sparkle of radiant green" that greeted the weary eye of the Milesian wanderer thousands of years ago, and the soil which gave bread to the generations of bygone centuries is fruitful today. Raleigh had no desire to benefit the people of Ireland when he introduced his potato. Their misery was pleasing to him, as it was to his neighbor and very dear friend, the sweet singer and sweeter cutthroat, Spenser. There was famine in their time—artificial famine—as there has been since.

The whole of Munster was left without "horne or corne or roof tree upstanding." The gentle Edmund suggested cutting down the growing grain and spoiling the fields in order that the people might utterly perish. The character or the time of either Raleigh or Spenser has little to do, however, with the present article. Raleigh enters into it only so far as he was connected with the introduction of the potato. He passed to his accounting long ago, and the Lord knows he had no trifling task to answer for. The awful butchery at Smerwick rests upon his guilty soul tonight. The Atlantic ocean is deep at that ill-fated spot, but its depth or its waters can never hide or wash away the memory of that crime.

Many famines—all of them made to order—afflicted the people since Raleigh's time. When we speak or write of an Irish famine we must distinguish it from a famine in any other country. So long as we have other food supplies to fall back upon, the failure or partial failure of any one particular crop does not create wide-spread ruin. The people do not die of hunger. We, in America, know how uncertain a crop the potato proves to be. In abundance one year, the very next it may be scarce. The certainty that it lasts only a short time prevents the gamblers who dicker in grain and meat from speculating in it. In Ireland the failure of the potato means, or used to mean, something dreadful. It was equivalent to a sentence of death. Let us forget, if we can, all the years that passed from Raleigh's time down to the beginning of our own. Forget, for the time being, "Black 47." The closing years of the 70's saw Ireland dangerously close to famine, so-called. Not that the fields were less fruitful than long ago. It was still as "sweete and plentyful a soyle as lies under heaven." Wheat, barley, oats, meat and butter were in abundance, but the potato had failed.

The land agent was clamoring for his rent to send to milord and milady living in luxury in other lands. English law said that no matter what happened, rent must be paid, and it stood ready with soldiers and constabulary to enforce its edict. Then up rose a man who has since been hounded to his grave by the very people he saved from starvation, and his brave, fearless words put new life into the people. "Don't die of hunger," he told them, "as the people died of hunger thirty years ago. Keep a firm grip of your homes and your farms. Feed and clothe your children and yourselves out of what you have, and if anything is left give it to the landlord." How proud England and my Irish squire now danced with rage "Coercion! Horse, foot and artillery! Push on, my faithful peeler"—these were now the cries raised from Dublin Castle every fine morning. The jig, however, was all over with them. The peopld did not die of hunger or because the potato failed. It must not be understood that Mr. Parnell had nothing else in view when beginning his agitation than merely giving food to the people. Ireland's nationality is higher and holier than a struggle for food. There was no well-equipped commissary at Vinegar Hill nor Enniscorthy, or in Fenien times, still later. Like an able general Mr. Parnell recognized the fact that men well fed and clothed make a better fight than men with empty stomachs and bare backs can do, a policy different from that of some of the leaders of the '48 movement; so the people followed his advice, and no longer depended on the potato.

Knowing the attachment of the Irishman to his native land, and that he is easily satisfied and can bear privations with remarkable endurance, English policy devised a plan which barely kept the life in him, and allowed him to toil year after year as a rent producer. The solid food of the country was carried away and sold to enrich people who neither toiled or sowed, and lived as idly as milestones. It is a matter of history—not to go beyond the '47 period—that when the American vessels sailed into Irish ports with cargoes of corn, sent to feed the poor starving creatures there, they were met by Irish boots sailing to England with cargoes of beef, butter and wheat. It was no uncommon sight to see cartloads of grain conveyed by constabulary and military escort to the seaports for shipment, just as provisions are conveyed through a country in time of war. "The potato failed and the people died." The potato accomplished more for England than all her armies from Strongbow down. God alone can count its victims. Who will say that its introduction has been a blessing? If, when Raleigh laid his head upon the block, all knowledge of the potato had perished with him, would the lot of the generations of Irishmen who have toiled, and lived and died in misery since then, have been any the harder to bear? The axe which lopped off his head was sweet mercy when compared to death by failure of his accursed potato.

While my lord is extolling the virtue of the potato, will he pause to reflect upon the ruin its failure has caused? If he journeys to Youghal, will he stray far enough out of his way to visit "the red graves at Skibbreen?" Will the dead upbraid him? Will the agonizing death cry of the poor famine fever victim which still echoes in history rise high above the sweet music while he wines and dines? Will he think of

"The thousands who famished, unfed
Died down in the ditches, wild, howling for bread?"

Will pictures depicting scenes of that awful time adorn the walls of his banquet hall? Will the "wild mother's scream o'er her famishing brood" now come to disturb the festivities? Will the ceaseless emigrant ship pass before his eyes? Ah, no—none of these things shall happen! Milord will grow eloquent as he tells about the blessings the potato has brought; the flunky craven Irishmen bidden to the banquet will applaud his words and grovel before him. Will Ireland's manhood—the real manhood, have anything to do with the fawning crowd? No, it will spurn and despise them. Build a monument to Raleigh if you please, as other slaves raised monuments to the tyrants who crushed them; flatter the people in power to your hearts content, but do not ask real Irishmen to believe that the potato is a blessing. It is nature's gift to be sure, and like all her gifts, intended for the comfort of man; but English policy found in it an engine of destruction, and a blessing was turned into a curse, and a curse it will continue to be to unhappy Ireland so long as English rule continues there.

T. J. F.

OBITUARY.

MR. MAX WOHL.

Mr. Max Wohl, one of the most popular of Chicago's old-time caterers, died at his residence in this city on the evening of Dec. 31, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a native of the province of Silesia, Germany, and lived in the city of Breslau, until he came to this country in 1863. Mr. Wohl came westward almost as soon as he landed, and took an immediate liking to Chicago. He engaged in the restaurant business and was very successful until the big fire came along, in 1871, and burned him out. He rallied at once, and again proceeded successfully until overtaken by another destructive fire, in which he lost almost everything he possessed. Then he became caterer for the Standard Club—a position he filled with eminent satisfaction during several years. He again engaged in his old business, and, when he died, was proprietor of the premises 202 Thirty-fifth street, which he conducted as a family resort and cafe. Nearly all the well-known southsiders patronized Mr. Wohl's establishment, and his death has caused great mourning among his many patrons. In manner, he was, without being in the least degree obsequous, courtesy itself, and his bright, intelligent face and cherry voice made his cafe a real place of recuperation. He was again prospering when the great reaper came along and gathered him in, in the fulness of his days. Although beyond the biblical limit of three score and ten, Mr. Wohl was a man of wonderful vigor up to within a few days before his fatal illness began. Suddenly, he developed peritonitis, and then pneumonia set in, with further complications. His physicians, Dr. Joseph Hawley and Professor Edwards, exhausted every effort of science in attempting to save him, but in vain. He passed peacefully away on the day already indicated, surrounded by the sorrowing members of his family, namely, his aged widow, his daughter, Mrs. Steinman and her husband, and a grandson. Mr. Wohl's only son died in San Francisco, Cal., about eighteen months ago, and that sad event preyed greatly on the old gentleman's mind. We are sincerely sorry for the death of our old friend, and join with thousands of others in expressing our deep sympathy with his afflicted family.

The funeral occurred at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. In spite of the terrible downpour of rain there was a large attendance. The services were conducted at the family residence, No. 350 Oakwood Boulevard, by the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch. The pallbearers were Francis Walker, Dr. Joseph Hawley, Samuel Hawley, Joseph Mendelson, S. D. Mentz and Albert Doctor. Interment was at Rosehill.

MRS. ELIZABETH VAUGHAN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Vaughan, one of the oldest residents of this city, and a very bright, attractive lady, filled with the ardent fire of Irish patriotism, passed away at her residence, No. 425 Warren avenue, last Sunday, at a ripe age. Her daughter, Miss Mary E. Vaughan, a highly gifted woman, is a distinguished educator in the public schools of this city. The funeral occurred on Tuesday morning from the house to St. Malachy's church, where high mass of requiem was offered up by the Rev. Father Hodnett and assistant priests. Thence the honored remains were escorted by a large cortage to the Union depot, and were placed on the Burlington train and taken to Mendota, Ill., where they were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

OFFICER WALSH.

Officer Wm. Walsh died Jan. 2, aged 38 years. He was the husband of Annie Walsh, nee Gallagher, and son of William Walsh, member of the Policemen's Benevolent Association. The funeral occurred on Tuesday at 9 a.m. from his late residence, 1157 Fulton street, to St. Matthew's church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

FUNERAL OF MRS. E. O'LEARY.

The funeral of Mrs. Ellen O'Leary, one of the oldest residents of the north side, was held Tuesday, at the residence 373 Bissell street. The services were in charge of Father Walsh of St. Vincent's church. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated at the church after the ceremonies at the residence, Fathers Walsh, Hennely and Judd being the celebrants. The pall-bearers were S. W. McKay, M. Dannehy, Joseph Crawford, M. H. Henneiy, Thomas Glassbrook and M. J. Kelly. Interment was in Calvary.

FUNERAL OF ARCHBISHOP FABRE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—The funeral service over the body of Archbishop Fabre was the most imposing seen here in years, and was attended by thirty-two bishops, including all the bishops of Canada, with the exception of Mgr. Cleary of Kingston, who was ill. Two United States bishops were also present. Bishop Dunhamel conducted the funeral service but at the special request of the deceased there was no sermon. When the body had been taken out of its temporary coffin to be placed in the vault, a struggle ensued between the priests surrounding the coffin to obtain possession of pieces of the lining as relics. Hardly any of it was left.

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DIED ON THE PAVE

Joseph B. McCullagh, Editor of the Globe Democrat.

FALLS FROM A BED ROOM WINDOW.

Report That It Was a Suicide Proves Incorrect—Gets Up While Suffering from a Smothering Spell, Probably, and in His Weakness Takes a Plunge of Twenty-Five Feet to the Stones Below and Dies There Alone—Sad End of the Career of a Brilliant Journalist.

St. Louis, Jan. 2.—Following is a correct account of the event that startled all St. Louis Thursday as well as the entire newspaper profession in the United States:

Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and one of the best-known newspaper men in the country, is dead as the result of a fall of 25 feet from a second-story window of his apartments at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Kate Manion, at 1837 West Pine boulevard. The body, which was cold in death and clad only in a night-gown, was discovered by Mrs. Manion's colored man servant about 7 o'clock Thursday morning. Waters, the colored servant, without touching the body, ran frightened into the house, where he told the cook of the discovery. She immediately called Mrs. Manion, who had not yet arisen, and told her that McCullagh had "fallen out of his window and killed himself."

Strikes His Head in the Fall.

The announcement was a severe shock to Mrs. Manion, and it was several minutes before she was able to control herself. Immediately on benig notified by the servant Mrs. Manion dispatched her coachman to summon Dr. C. H. Hughes, who resides in the neighborhood, and who was McCullagh's physician during his last illness. He hastened to the house, and after after examining the body ordered it removed to the house. Dr. Hughes' conclusion from the condition of the body when he examined it is that McCullagh plunged head-first from the window about 3:30 o'clock. On the ground around the foundation of the house is a stone water table. In the fall McCullagh struck a sharp corner of this stone with the left side of his head, fracturing the parietal bone. This caused contusion of the brain and instant unconsciousness, if not death.

Went to Bed in Good Spirits.

The physician is of the opinion that death followed immediately after the shock of the fall. The victim's head was lying in a small pool of blood which had dripped from the wound, but otherwise it showed no evidences of violence. Just how McCullagh happened to fall out of the window can only be a matter of conjecture. He had been ill several months, and latterly was compelled to keep to his room. He passed his last night unattended, as he had always slept during his illness. Wednesday evening McCullagh was in the best of spirits, although he complained of not being quite so well. The smothering sensation which had troubled him at intervals during his illness had returned to him in a mild form, and rendered him languid and drowsy. He retired to bed about 7 o'lock, leaving word with the household that he did not wish to be disturbed unless it was by his physician.

Wanted to Get Up Early.

Dr. Huges made his customary night call about 7:30 o'lock, and expressed surprise to McCullagh at finding him in bed at such an early hour.

"I am very weary," McCullagh said, "and I thought I would get as much rest as possible tonight. I expect my barber early in the morning to trim my hair, and I want to be up when he arrives." The physician administered to his patient's needs, saw that everything in the room was fixed for the night, and that the north window was raised about an inch for ventilation. Then he bade McCullagh good night, turned off the electric light, and retired.

LAST VISIT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

Finding of an Open Gas Jet and the Explanation That Is Made.

Before going to bed herself Mrs. Manion looked into McCullagh's room. She saw that everything in the room was in order and then retired to her own apartments. About midnight she woke up and detected an odor of escaping gas. She investigated and found a burner in the combination gas and electric light chandelier which hangs suspended in the center of McCullagh's room, open. The odor of gas was very strong in the apartments. Mrs. Manion turned on an electric light and shut off the gas. McCulagh woke up.

"Joe," she said," did you know the gas was escaping in your room? You would have been a dead man in the morning if I had not discovered it."

McCullagh was apparently too drowsy to realize what his sister-in-law said. He murmured an inaudible reply and fell asleep again. Mrs. Manion raised the open window a little higher, so that the fumes of the gas would leave the room, and then returned to bed. Indications seemed to be that McCullagh had got out of bed for something, and in trying to turn on an electric light he turned on the gas. He did not notice the error and retired again unconscious of danger.

Careful investigation warrants the conclusion that McCullagh was awakened later in the morning by a smothering attack, and climbing out of bed again, nervous and unsteady from the spell, went to the window for more air. As he threw the sash up to its full height he was probably overcome with weakness, lost his balance and rolled out over the window sill and fell to death.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether McCullagh's death was due to accident or was the result of his own act. This latter theory is scouted by the dead man's friends.

The funeral is set for 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon at Mrs. Manion's residence. Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd, pastor of the Second Baptist church, and Rev. John Snyder, a prominent Unitarian minister of this city, will conduct the services. The interment will be at Bellefontaine cemetery.

Two Suicides at Omaha.

Omaha, Jan. 2.—Charles S. Mason, wealthy, and Matilda Lorsh, 19 years old, suicided here Thursday.

BANKER KILLS HIMSELF.

Vice President Hammond of the Failed Chicago Concern

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The second suicide resulting from the failure of the National Bank of Illinois was chronicled Saturday when William A. Hammond, second vice president of the suspended institution, and its virtual head, threw himself into the lake. The mad plunge was taken from the end of the old Foster pier, off Evanston, which projects its ruined length a thousand feet into Lake Michigan from the foot of Dempster street. A short block away is the finely appointed Greenwood boulevard home, which the desperate man left in scanty attire between 1 and 6 o'clock Saturday morning to seek death beneath the waters of the lake. Less than ten hours afterward the wind and waves relieved the harrowing uncertanty of his family and friends by casting the body ashore on the Church street beach, a full quarter of a mile from the pier around which police, life-saversand tugs were dragging the lake bottom for trace of the remains.

Baltimore, Jan. 5.—Richard Cornelius, cashier, and for forty-two years connected with the National Farmers' and Planters' bank, of which Enoch Pratt was president up to the time of his death, was discovered to be short in his accounts to the amount of about $60,000 yesterday. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Cornelius was notified of this discovery and left the bank. At 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon his dead body was found in the duck pond at Druid Hill park. He had committed suicide by drowning.

Liberty, Ind., Jan. 4.—Henry Husted, cashier of the Union County National bank, was found hanging by the neck to a rafter in his stable Saturday. His knees were touching the floor and he was dead when found by his son. No motive is known. Husted's financial affairs are in good condition. He was 67 years old and an ex-soldier.

HISTORY OF THE PAST YEAR.

Figures on the Crimes, Fires, Disasters and Also on Charities.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Some of the happenings of the year 1896 are summarized in the following:

The total number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during 1896 is 6,520, as compared with 5,759 in 1895, 4,912 in 1894, 4,426 in 1893, 3,860 in 1892, 3,531 in 1891, and 2,040 in 1890. The total shows a steady increase in the unfortunate crime of self-murder. Of this number 5,078 were males and 1,442 females.

Judge Lynch has executed 131 persons —130 men and one woman—during 1896, or 40 less than in 1895. The number of legal executions in 1896 was 122, as compared with 132 in 1895, 132 in 1894, 126 in 1893, and 107 in 1892.

The losses by fire in 1896 aggregate $111,856,067, as compared with $131,578,206 in 1895, a decrease of $19,822,139. Of these fires those with losses of $100,000 and upwards contributed $50,726,200 of the total, and smaller fires $61,029,867.

As accurately as can be estimated 3,840 lives have been lost upon the ocean, 72 upon inland waters, 3,076 by railway accidents, 80,061 by disasters abroad, 7,741 by disasters at home, 22,676 by epidemics, and 126,089 by war and massacre, making a total loss of 246,546 as compared with 275,321 in 1895.

The black record of $9,000,000 and more embezzled in 1896, is magnificency offset by the generous sums contributed by will or gift to churches, colleges, charities, museums, art galleries, libraries, etc., amounting to $33,670,129, as compared with $12,943,549 in 1895, and $19,987,116 in 1894. In the preparation of these statistics no attention has been paid to small donations, since to collect them all would be a manifest impossibility.

SITUATION IN O'MALLEY'S CASE.

Alderman Gets Out of Jail on a Bail Bond of $25,000.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The trial of Alderman Thomas J. O'Malley, charged with the murder of Gus Colliander, was called in Judge Tuley's court Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, after one of the most eventful and exciting legal battles ever enacted in the courts of Cook county. O'Malley was brought into Judge Gibbons' court Saturday morning with a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Attorney Forrest was anxious for an immediate hearing of the matter, but the state, rather than disclose its evidence, recommended that the prisoner be admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000. States Attorney Deneen then caused a further sensation by demanding an immediate trial, which he set before Judge Sears at 10 o'clock.

The defense asked a change of venue and it was sent to Judge Tuley, who finally concluded to continue the case to the next term. O'Malley's attorney wanted his case separated from that of Santry and others, accused of the same crime—the murder of Colliander—and Santry's counsel wanted an immediate trial, but Judge Tuley concluded of his own motion to continue Santry's case. As it stands now O'Malley is out on bail, and has gained that much, while the state has won its desire not to make public its evidence, a point the counsel for the defense had in mind to win if it could. O'Malley's bail is $25,000.

Requested Mrs. Gougar to Retire.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—At the request of the committee of which she is a member Mrs. Helen Gougar stepped down and out of the National party yesterday. A joint conference was held by the executive and national central committees to consider the best means of furthering the interest of the party, at which Mrs. Gougar was present. Ever since the election she has been criticised by some of the extreme members of the party for her part in speaking for the cause of bimetallism in the late campaign. At the conference resolutions were passed asking for the resignation of Mrs. Gougar, whereupon she handed in her resignation, which was accepted.

Van Nortwicks to Resume Business.

Milwaukee, Jan. 2.—Efforts are making for an adjustment of the affairs of the Van Nortwicks for a settlement of their business affairs more speedily than is possible through the assignments. It is said that an agreement for a general resumption of business by the institutions in which they are interested will probably be reached in a few days, but the plans under consideration are not made public.

'ST. PAUL BANKS CLOSED.

The Germania, Allemania and West Side Suspend Payment.

St. Paul, Jan. 5.—The Germania bank, a state institution, capital $400,000, did not open for business Monday, but announced its assignment to Peter M. Kerst, who for the past year or two, has been the cashier of the bank. The announcement stated that this action was taken after full consideration of all phases of the situation, as it was deemed best for all concerned that this action be taken. The bank stood a run for nearly two weeks, its depositors beginning to withdraw their accounts at the time the Bank of Illinois closed on Dec. 22.

The Allemania bank, capital $400,000, and having a clientage similar to that of the Germania, closed its doors also soon after the other bank had announced its assignment.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock the West Side bank, organized in 1886, with a capital of $100,000, closed its doors. The president, C. F. Staples, told the Associated Press representative that the bank cleared through the Allemania, and had its clearings returned because of the closing of the bank. This was but one of the causes that lead to the closing of the West Side bank, which had suffered considerably from the general shaky condition of financial affairs.

Public funds were on deposit in all three of the closed banks. The state had $10,546.05 in the Germania; $35,302.54 in the Allemania, and $3,646.63 in the West Side bank. The county treasurer had deposited $9,635.35 in the Germania; $26,215.35 in the Allemania, and $7,554.84 in the West Side bank. City Treasurer Horst had on deposit city funds in the Germania $49,793.82; in the Allemania, $151,455.50, and in the West Side bank, $21,894.50.

FILIBUSTER COMMODORE SINKS.

Seventeen Accounted for Out of the Twenty-eight on Board.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4.—A special to The Commercial-Tribune from Jacksonville, Fla., says: Seventeen men accounted for out of the twenty-eight on the Cuban filibuster Commodore, is the record here, with a slight chance of seven more yet alive. Five men came ashore at Daytona yesterday—Captain Murphy, StephenCrance (the novelist), the cook and two sailors. One of the latter, William Higgins, of Rhode Island, died soon after reaching land from the effects of the high surf. The vessel was twenty miles off shore when she foundered.

The Commodore had struck twice while crossing the bar at the mouth of the river and about midnight of the day she started all hands were called to the pumps. Their efforts were without avail, however, and the crew got out the boats when the water put out the fires in the engine room. She carried down with her a large cargo of munitions of war for the Cuban rebels. One of the survivors says that "a traitor in Spanish pay was the cause of the leak. He will be found and dealt with later. * * * Two boat-loads of Cubans, twelve men in all, were first sent off. One boat containing six men was capsized, and I am afraid that the men were lost.

BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Chicago Weather Sharp Says It Will Probably Soon Abate.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—The storm which has been raging for the last forty-eight hours in the northwest has not increased in severity, save perhaps in Iowa, and the signal service office in this city, which runs affairs generally in the northern Mississippi valley, is upon record as declaring that within a short time the storm will "probably abate." The wind being high throughout the storm, and in some instances has shown remarkable pertinacity in changing to high figures, it having for thirty-six hours kept up a fifty-two-mile gait at Huron, S. D. Falling temperature is general in the lake region and upper Mississippi valley, but there has been no heavy fall of snow east of Iowa. The river at St. Louis is expected to reach the twenty-five-foot mark today.

ALTGELD WINS THE FIGHT.

Beats Hiarichsen in the Struggle for Political Supremacy.

Springfield, Ills., Jan. 5.—Alfred S. Trude will be the Democratic candidate for mayor of Chicago this spring as one result of the complete victory of Governor Altgeld in the organization of the new Democratic central committee, which met here last night. The opposition to the governor was routed so badly that it dared not show itself.

Twenty-one of the thirty-one members of the committee met in caucus in the governor's mansion at 10 o'clock and decided on a slate of affairs which was put through without opposition at the regular meeting of the committee in the evening. W. H. Hinrichsen, who has been fighting the governor, was left out in the cold world so far as the state organization is concerned.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN DELAWARE.

Court of Appeals Decides That Party a Majority in the Legislature.

Dover, Del., Jan. 5.—The decision of the court of errors and appeals in the Kent couunty mandamus proceedings reversed the action of the superior court, which latter body had rendered an opinion that the Kent county board of canvass should reconvene and recount the votes of several hundred in Kent county, which the Union Republicans claim were unlawfully thrown out by the canvass board. This is a victory for the Democrats and gives them a majority of the legislature.

Fitz Signs the Articles.

New York, Jan. 5.—At Jersey City Monday Bob Fitzsimmons signed Dan Stuart's articles for a fight with Corbett. He agreed to everything in the articles, but objected to Stuart's having the money for a picture of the fight offered by the Kinetescope people. Stuart agreed that if money was received for a picture it would be equally divided between Fitzsimmons, Corbett and himself. The fight will take place on March 17 for a purse and a side bet of from $5,000 to $10,000.

Weyler Arrives in Havana.

Havana, Jan. 4. — Captain General Weyler is back in Havana. He left camp at Bayate at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, arriving with an escort of cavalry at Artemisa at 12 o'clock and at Mariel at 3 o'clock. He immediately left there on the cruiser Legaspi, arriving in Havana at 8 o'clock last evening.

THE PRAIRIE STATE.

ILLINOIS NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Summary of Important Events of the Past Few Days Reported by Telegraph for the Benefit of Our Readers—Items of Special Interest to Illinois People.

Quincy, Ills., Jan. 5.—Later reports increase the storm damage in this section. On the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern, and Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City roads there were bad washouts which interfered with the travel. The rainfall was five inches in forty-two hours, and the Mississippi rose eight feet since Friday night. The walls of St. John's Roman Catholic church, now being built at a cost of $30,000, were washed out on two sides and the edifice will have to be rebuilt. Considerable live stock was drowned.

EX-RECORDER CHASE IN TROUBLE.

Criminal Case Against Him Likely for Shortage in His Accounts.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Criminal proceedings may be instituted against ex-County Recorder Samuel B. Cnase as the result of the investigation of the accounts in his office. Experts have been working on the books some time, and yesterday County Attorney Iles made a formal report to the finance committee of the county board confirming the expert's reports, which showed a total shortage in the accounts of the office of over $52,000, and recommending that criminal proceedings be instituted for its recovery.

Chicago Sanitary District Tax.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The legislature will be asked to extend the 1½ per cent. tax levy over the sanitary district for the next two years, in order to provide the board of trustees with sufficient funds to complete the work. Such was the decision of a meeting of the judiciary committee of the board Saturday, and its ratification by the board next Wednesday is not questioned. The extension of the extra taxation for two years will yield $4,460,000. The deficit figured up by Chairman Wenter, of the finance committee, is $3,850,000. There will be a surplus of $800,000 to be used in flushing conduits for the north and south branches, should the proposed bill become a law.

Chicago Gets a Copious Bath.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The continuous rain of yesterday, following without intermission the downpour of the two previous days, caused a deluge which has rarely been seen in Chicago and Cook county. In the outer districts and suburbs the streets looked like ponds and many basements were flooded. Outside the city many roads are in an impassable condition and the fields are covered with large expanses of water. Desplaines river, Illinois and Michigan canal and drainage canal were torrents. In numbers of places the Desplaines overflowed and flooded surrounding country.

Illinois Fish Commission.

Springfield, Ills., Jan. 5.—The Illinois state fish commission [illegible] report with the governor for the two years ended Sept. 30, 1896. The distribution of fish for the two seasons was mainly of the better kinds of food fishes, such as the black bass, croppies, white and striped bass, wall-eyed pike, channel cat, ring perch and the like. In addition there were distributed a very large number of the coarser varieties, including the carp, buffalo, sucker, white perch, sun, etc.

Horticulturists Elect Officers.

Springfield Ills., Jan. 2.—The Illinois State Horticultural society elected the following officers: President, T. E. Goodrich, of Cobden; vice president, F. D. Vooris, of Heoga; secretary, H. M. Dunlap, of Savery; treasurer, Arthur Bryant, of Princeton. The state president and vice president, with the president and vice president of each of the three diivisions state constitute of executive committee.

Took Him Six Months to Recover.

Rockford, Ills., Jan. 5.—Miss Marie Persons, the soprano of the Marengo Baptist choir, did not sing as usual Sunday. Together with a young man from Belvidere named Fred Bush, she went to Janesville, Wis., where the two were married Less than six months ago Bush attempted suicide because he was rejected by a Belvidere girl.

Woman Dies in Church.

Quincy, Ills., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Clara Freeman of Denmark, Ia., while attending services at the Elm Street Methodist church here Sunday night, fell in her pew and expired. Heart failure resulting from religious excitement is supposed to have caused her death.

Father of Good Roads Dead.

Batavia, Ills., Jan. 2.—David R. Sperry died Thursday, aged 72 years. He had been a successful manufacturer and leading citizen of Batavia for thirty years, and was widely known over Illinois as the father of "good roads" and an able writer on this subject.

Illinois State Auditor Dying.

Springfield, Ills., Jan. 4.—A private dispatch received in this city states that David Gore, auditor of public accounts, is dying of heart failure at his home in Carlinville. He has been ill but a few days. This is the third attack.

Death of a Pioneer Physician.

El Paso, Ills., Jan. 5.—Dr. S. L. Kerr, a pioneer physician of this county, died at his home here yesterday morning of paralysis. He had practiced here forty one-years.

Warner Not a Candidate.

Kansas City, Jan. 5.—Anent the talk of William Warner, past grand commander of the G. A. R., being a candidate of the United States senate to succeed George G. Vest, the former has issued the following card:

"I am not now and have never been a candidate for the caucus nomination by the Republicans of the incoming general assembly. All talk of my name in connection therewith is without my consent or approval."

Pugilist Duffy Dies.

New York, Jan. 5.—James Duffy, the Boston pugilist, who collapsed at the conclusion of a ten-round boxing match with George Justus at the Broadway Athletic club Saturday night, died Monday without having regained consciousness. Dick Roche, who acted as referee, and Tom O'Brien, manager of the club, are under arrest, also Justus.

GOVERNOR PINGREE, OF MICHIGAN,

Takes the Oath of Office with the Smallest Amount of Ceremony.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 2.—Precedent and form were thrown to the winds yesterday in the inauguration of Governor Hazen S. Pingree and the other state officers. A comfortable crowd of curious people had gathered in the executive office and parlors at the capitol. Pingree arrived, accompanied by Mrs. Pin-

H. S. PINGREE.

gree and a coterie of personal friends. Shortly after he entered the executive parlors, accompanied by the retiring governor, Rich, and Commmissioner French, of the state land office, where at noon Chief Justice Long, of the supreme court, administered the oath of office. An introduction followed by the chief justice, and all present shook hands with and congratulated the new governor.

Thus began the gubernatorial career of a man who is considered one of the most unique personalities in the United States, and holds at the same time the office of mayor of Detroit and governor. Governor Pingree is the avowed champiin of various state reforms, chief of which is the securing of a uniform 2-cent fare from the railroads, and the railroad department is being organized to that end.

BURGLARS LOOT A STORE SAFE,

And Walk Off with Its Contents Said to Have Been $20,000.

Gallipolis, O., Jan. 2. The general merchandise store of J. H. Hanley, at Apple Grove, was entered Wednesday night by burglars. The safe was blown open and about $20,000 in money was stolen, besides stamps and valuable papers. There is no clew to lead to the identification of the robers.

Death of Rear Admiral Skerritt.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerritt, retired, died here yesterday. His death, while sudden, was not wholly unexpected, as he had been in bad health since retirement from active service, in July, 1894. The admiral was in the 64th year of age and is survived by a widow, three daughters and two sons. He made a fine record in the naval service. He was born in Ohio.

Philippine Rebels Defeated.

Madrid, Jan. 4.—A dispatch received here from Manila says that a great battle has been fought in the Philippine islands, resulting in the signal defeat of the insurgents, of whom 3,000 were killed.

General Sickles Is No Better.

New York, Jan. 4.—The condition of General Daniel E. Sickles, who has been ill with a severe attack of neurasthenia for several days at his home, is not improved.

Death of a Distinguished Chemist.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4. — Theodore George Wormley, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., the distinguished chemist, died yesterday at his home in this city, aged 70 years.

Cardinal Archbishop of Naples Dead.

Naples, Jan. 5.—The cardinal archbishop of Naples is dead. He was born in 1834 and was created a cardinal at the consistory of March 24, 1884.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Money on call easy at 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent.; sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486½@486¾ for demand and 483½@483¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 484½ and 487; commercial bills, 482½.

Silver certificates, 65¼; no sales; bar silver, 64½c; Mexican dollars, 50¾.

United States government bonds firm; 4's registered, 123¾; do. coupons, 123¾; 5's registered, 114; do. coupons, 114; 4's registered, 110½; do. coupons, 111; 2's registered, 95½; Pacific 6's of 98, 102¾.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—January, opened 81¼c, closed nominal; May, opened 85¼c, closed 84¼c; July opened 81c, closed 79¾c. Corn—January, opened 23¼c, closed 23¼c; May, opened 26c, closed 25¼c; July, opened 27c, closed 26¾c. Oats — January, opened and closed nominal; May, opened 19¾c, closed 19¼c; July, opened and closed nominal. Pork — January, opened $7.55, closed nominal; May, opened $7.95, closed $7.82½. Lard—January, opened $3.85c, closed $3.80; May, opened $4.02½, closed $3.97½.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 19c per lb; extra dairy, 17c per lb; fresh packing stock, 8c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 15@16c per doz. Poultry—Turkeys, 9@11c per lb; chickens (hens), 5@6c; spring chickens, 6@6½c; roosters, 4½c; ducks, 8@10c; geese, 7@8c. Potatoes—Burbanks, 18@24c per bu; Hebron, 18@20c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $1.15@1.60 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 10@12c per lb; extracted, 5@7c. Apples—Common to fancy, 40c@$1.50 per bbl.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 21,000; sales ranged at $3.10@3.60 pigs, $3.35@3.60 light, $3.05@3.15 rough packing, $3.30@3.55 mixed, and $3.20@3.55 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 11,000; quotations ranged at $4.75@5.10 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.20@4.75 good to choice do., $3.80@4.25 fair to good, $3.00@3.75 common to medium do., $3.10@3.75 butchers' steers, $2.60@3.25 stockers, $3.35@3.90 feeders, $1.60@3.60 cows, $2.40@4.15 heifers, $1.75@3.75 bu ls. oxen and stags, $2.80@4.10 Texas steers, and $2.75@5.40 veal calves.

Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 14,000; sales ranged at $2.35@3.90 western, $2.00@3.00 Texans, $2.00@4.00 natives and $3.00@5.30 lambs.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, 79½c; No. 1 northern, 83c. Corn—No. 3, 23c. Oats—No. 2 white, 18@19c. Barley—No. 2, 34½c; samples, 24@32c. Rye—No. 1, 39½c.

Detroit Grain.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.

Wheat—Cash white, 94¼c; cash red, 93¼c; May, 94¼c bid.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Famine is prevailing in the province of Kherson, Russia. It is estimated that 750,000 rubles will be required for the relief of the sufferers.

Christian scientists will erect a Chicago meeting house.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has purchased a house in Boston's fashionable residence suburb, Brookline, the richest town per capita in the United States.

The state labor commissioner of Ohio estimates that this year $19,214,448 less than in 1895 was paid out to laborers in the forty-six states and territories.

Isaac Zucker, a wealthy real estate owner of New York, has been convicted of arson.

The Graham & Morton Transportation company has purchased the $125,000 steamer City of Milwaukee to take the place of the lost Chicora.

William Waldorf Astor has not yet become a naturalized Englishman.

A report comes from Rome that Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, is to be made a cardinal.

Thursday, Dec. 31.

The pope, according to private advices, is failing rapidly, and his condition is so serious that the question of succession is being discussed at the Vatican.

Lansing W. Bancker, who enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest living clown except Dan Rice, died at the Philadelphia almshouse. He was about 75 years old.

The San Francisco police are satisfied that they have succeeded in tracing Robert J. Mueller, a young medical student, into a suicide's grave. The parents of the young man reside in Philadelphia.

A warrant has been issued at Osceola, Ia., for the arrest of Joseph Wilverton, son of a local physician. He is charged with having been connected with the death of Mrs. Mary Gilfillian.

Of the thirty-eight sultans who have ruled the Ottoman empire since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, thirty-four have died violent deaths.

Friday, Jan. 1.

The famous pacing 4-year-old Sulphide is very sick at Denver from blood poisoning, following an attack of influenza and her recovery is doubtful.

The attempt of Mrs. Jessie Lonergan, of St. Louis, to break the will of her father, A. H. Lohiker, has failed. The estate amounted to $80,000, and the St. Louis daughter was cut off with a bequest of $5.

Old-timers say that more snow has fallen this winter in the Sangre de Christo mountains in Colorado than has been known for years.

Amos Davenport, of Howard county, Ind., had an affliction of the eye since the war. When he arose the other morning the diseased eyeball was missing. The ball was found in bed, where it had dropped from the socket while he slept. Mr. Davenport is now free from pain for the first time in thirty years.

At Hartshorne, I. T., an Italian who had suit for divorce instituted, urged haste upon his attorney, saying that he wanted to marry a Choctaw squaw before the land allotment.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

Alderman Charles Hobbs and Patrolman L. Wagner, of Peru, Ills., were attacked by a gang of thugs and badly beaten.

M. Bosseront Anglade, consul for France at New Orleans, has been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Forty-one filibusters from the steamer Three Friends, having in their possession 360 rifles, and sailing in two boats, were capsized off Jaruco, Cuba, on the north coast of Havana province, and all were drowned, according to a Havana dispatch.

A statue of the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps is about to be erected at Port Said, at a point overlooking the harbor and the entrance to the Suez canal.

Alexander H. Caldwell, a pioneer of Janesville, Wis., is dead, aged 77. He went to Rock county, Wis., from Scotland in 1843.

H. P. Miller, proprietor of the Southern Pacific hotel at Milan, Tenn., was assaulted in his own home by some unknown person and fatally injured.

Monday, Jan. 4.

Mayor Pennoyer, of Portland, Or., regularly turns over half his $5,000 salary to the city board of charities. He thinks the salary too high.

Miss Emma Spreckels, the daughter of Claus Spreckels, sugar king and multimillionaire, was secretly married at San Jose last Wednesday to Thomas Watson, an Englishman and a well-known grain broker of San Francisco.

John Kazda, an intimate of the county insane asylum at Manitowac, Wis., became very violent and attacked Superintendent Mueller with a knife and stabbed him in the breast. Kazda overpowered and, after being locked in his cell, committed suicide by hanging.

Mrs. A. E. Rinehart, an enthusiastic bicyclist of Denver, rode 116 centuries during the past year.

Rev. C. B. Wetherell, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Woodstock, Ills., was stricken with apoplexy in his pulpit while preaching a New Year's sermon, and the chances are against his recovery.

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. The only remedy for tired, weak, nervous women is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For troubles *Peculiar to Women* at change of season, climate or life, great cures are made by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

A GREAT VICTORY

How the State of Illinois Was Carried for the Republican Ticket.

Reports of Heads of Bureaus at the Meeting of the State Central Committee.

Distribution of Documents to All of the Counties in the State.

The Number of Speeches Delivered and Where They Were Made—Magnitude of the Literature Published by the Newspapers—Other Statements —Pleasant Events of the Session.

With the incoming of the new state administration the Republicans of Illinois are congratulated on prospects for the future, as well as on the results of the election. The meeting of the state central committee Dec. 17 was a novelty for a victorious year. It laid aside all of the attributes of a public jubilee, the members feeling that the achievements of the campaign were sufficient without endeavoring to arouse post-election enthusiasm. They presented a series of cold facts as to the operations of the committee, showing in detail what had been done, and personally and geographically who had a part in achieving the victory. No one who had to do with the canvass, either in speechmaking, organizing clubs, enrolling voters or contributing funds, was omitted from mention in the reports of the heads of bureaus submitted to the general committee. All received credit for what they had done, and, if a few were specifically mentioned by the committee, the honors conferred did not in any way reflect upon the efforts of others. The meeting of the committee at which these reports were submitted was characteristic of the management of the campaign from outset to finish. It was a business session, and as such was enabled to present to the party an exhibit of the committee's stewardship such as has never before been produced for public information. Every item of possible interest was contained in the statements at length made by the heads of departments, and which are summarized by direction of the general committee under a motion made by Dr. Jamieson for the scrutiny of the voters generally. It was a campaign of hard work, and the Republicans of every county in the state had a part in it. Therefore it will be a satisfaction to them to know that their service was officially acknowledged, and that the records of the committee give each section of the state credit for its effort.

Governor Tanner's Speech.

When the committee asembled, with Chairman Hitch presiding, nearly all of the members were present. It was the first meeting since the election, and it was decided to invite Governor-elect Tanner to address the committee. Mr. Tanner appeared, escorted by Mr. Bidwell, Mr. McKinney and Dr. Stroker, and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I was surprised when waited upon by a committee of your body to invite me to come before your honorable body, and I said that while I would be glad to meet the members of the full committee, I was not prepared to do the subject justice in the way of making a speech at this time. I will say, however, that I thank this committee from the bottom of my heart for its great work in the campaign which has just closed. This committee took charge of the party at a peculiar time—when the party was in a peculiar condition. There were uncertainties—more doubtful elements at that time in our politics than had ever entered the politics of this country since I have known anything about politics. It looked rosy for Republican success early, that is, at the time of the convention. When the state convention was held I had no apprehension as to the result in Illinois or in the country, nor had I any serious apprehension at the time of holding of the national convention. Later on, however, and as my friend Jamieson well said at a banquet the other night, within three weeks after the Republican national convention was held and our candidates for president and vice president were placed in the field, with the declaration of principles upon which the Republican party proposed to stand, we were actually flanked out of position. It was doubtful for a time; and it was then that this committee, with a keen foresight of what was coming, and an appreciation of what we had to meet, took time by the forelock and organized and immediately began preparations for the greatest and most bitterly-fought campaign the country has seen since its beginning. The committee met and arranged for an organization early, even reaching down into the townships, and for the preparation of literature, because, indeed, this was a campaign of education. Not only was it anxious for the preparation of literature, but in the kind and quality of that literature which should reach the public mind and educate the masses of Illinois back to the moorings of the Republican party and out of the vagaries which had been used for years by the advocates of all the issues of the land. Perhaps the strongest instruments or elements entering into this campaign to poison the public mind was Coin's financial school. All the elements affected by it—all the Greenbackers, Prohibitionists, Populists, bolters and Democrats—united in one common cause, and you had them all to fight. You went at it bravely, courageously, wisely, and you put up the greatest fight and fought the greatest battle ever fought out in any state or country under the American system of politics, and you won the greatest of victories, because Illinois, gentlemen, was the nation's battleground. Illinois was the home of Coin's financial school. Certain great newspapers in our state had indorsed that as being cardinal doctrine and had advocated it to the people. The state was the home of Populism, especially in southern Illinois, and largely in Chicago. It was also the home of John P. Altgeld, the head and brains and organizer of this great movement. Under his management and leadership was undertaken the effort of wresting form the hands of that old party which had stood here for a hundred years—the old Democratic party—wresting the machinery absolutely from its hands and making this fight for Populism in the name of Democracy.

"We received in this campaign very great and valuable help from the "sound money" Democrats. That help was so great that I do not believe it out of the way to say our victory comes more nearly being a patriotic victory in the country at large than a Republican victory. The battle was fought on the lines and in the name and for the doctrines and principles of the Republican party. But there was manifested the patriotism of individual Democrats in 1896 as in 1861, when the nation's life was in danger, and they shook off all party allegiance. Old-time Democrats, who never before wavered from party affiliation, came to the front nobly with their money and with their influence, and joined the Republican ranks and kept step to the patriotic music. It contributed largely to the victory we won on the 3d of November. Not in Illinois, because we would have carried Illinois without a Democratic vote. We had Republicans enough in Illinois to carry it, under the education of this committee; but there were enough states either actually carried by their votes, or by reason of the "sound money" Democratic ticket, which had we not secured, would have lost the election. Therefore I bespeak now for that element of our citizens serious consideration on the part of the Republican organization and the Republicans of Illinois, that we may make it possible for them to remain with us, and vote the Republican ticket hereafter.

"Now, gentlemen, I shall say nothing as to the duties that await me, which are coming on very shortly. I realize that in accepting the office of governor I accept with the honors a grave responsibility, not only to the Republican party of Illinois, but to this great state of ours, which we all love. I promise you, and through you the Republican party of Illinois, to give to the administration of that office my best thought, judgment and energy, and if I fail to give satisfaction, it will be owing to error of judgment and not to intention. I thank the committee for calling me before it, and I thank the chairman for his congratulations on my election, and especially upon my candidacy for new honors."

Governor Tanner's speech was heartily applauded.

Secretary Van Cleave presented a report showing the financial transactions of the committee, and the following comprehensive statement of the number of phamplets, leaflets, lithographs, posters and campaign buttons sent to each county in the state, and the cost thereof:

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS TO COUNTIES, AND THE COST THEREOF.

Counties.	Shipments.	No. of Pkgs.	Pamphlets.	Leaflets.	Lithos.	Posters.	Buttons.	Total Cost.
Adams	65	133	50150	54100	1865	1975	6500	$ 368 59
Alexander	42	76	15550	31000	685	485	2175	145 90
Bond	47	69	11725	22000	330	675	3150	128 35
Boone	42	61	11050	21470	510	565	2300	114 10
Brown	42	59	8400	20670	215	275	1300	82 85
Bureau	66	117	34300	42700	1130	870	4625	282 85
Calhoun	34	47	5980	9400	120	120	1250	45 00
Carroll	47	83	15320	19400	665	800	2000	141 75
Cass	51	74	14595	23060	525	470	2175	131 40
Champaign	63	129	42925	60100	1550	925	6350	371 82
Christian	71	139	24950	28700	1300	625	3250	209 70
Clark	56	91	14100	20600	1380	545	2300	167 20
Clay	49	87	10400	14600	1200	620	2775	124 40
Clinton	41	65	15200	18000	275	425	2150	120 80
Coles	56	93	23100	29660	870	610	4300	197 30
Cook	...	...	1226250	1438000	37200	57000	39650	7468 80
Crawford	43	58	10800	18400	535	150	2150	103 75
Cumberland	41	54	10900	17500	125	90	2125	100 00
De Kalb	71	111	28500	31600	700	550	3325	217 45
De Witt	46	63	14500	18500	650	735	2175	141 60
Douglass	49	66	16600	22000	300	235	2175	106 20
Du Page	67	88	15200	21400	600	385	2700	112 60
Edgar	49	69	17300	25900	1700	750	2850	184 65
Edwards	41	57	7000	16000	525	250	2125	83 70
Effingham	62	87	22500	21900	450	240	2375	124 85
Fayette	60	82	20400	24400	1000	810	2175	128 50
Ford	54	73	18200	21900	500	420	2300	147 80
Franklin	39	52	10300	16900	375	225	2125	97 60
Fulton	64	98	41800	69500	760	750	3375	334 50
Gallatin	44	57	9800	18500	200	210	1100	85 35
Greene	45	56	14000	19000	475	225	2175	122 10
Grundy	74	104	20200	31000	1200	475	2475	183 45
Hamilton	40	58	11400	18200	275	215	2125	96 05
Hancock	71	90	24350	28000	785	650	3275	206 05
Hardin	44	56	6500	17000	125	175	1400	67 15
Henderson	36	49	3400	16500	175	210	1125	78 90
Henry	64	94	37500	45000	310	350	2850	279 30
Iroquois	63	97	27800	34000	925	595	3425	234 50
Jackson	62	92	19400	31000	810	590	2700	177 00
Jasper	45	56	10110	18000	175	190	2125	93 30
Jefferson	47	61	12900	19700	450	195	2300	117 25
Jersey	41	58	12500	19400	110	125	1100	96 90
Jo Daviess	47	64	16000	21000	385	225	2225	133 05
Johnson	37	51	9300	19000	425	225	2150	97 10
Kane	125	190	64800	91000	2050	2660	10375	595 60
Kankakee	76	101	28700	47500	1500	1325	4650	258 50
Kendall	36	59	8700	17500	500	325	2650	102 00
Knox	66	109	29600	50100	850	1300	5525	291 00
Lake	54	80	17900	26500	500	450	2250	152 70
La Salle	109	174	59400	82000	1750	2140	8975	399 00
Lawrence	40	50	10400	16800	700	375	2125	107 40
Lee	56	69	21000	24000	1070	360	3300	178 80
Livingston	71	91	24600	29000	1700	900	4825	244 80
Logan	57	71	15000	23000	690	500	3225	151 80
Macon	65	83	21400	27000	1425	775	3375	213 25
Macoupin	77	102	29800	34000	1655	420	3325	249 25
Madison	94	148	28000	39000	1325	650	4125	262 10
Marion	79	104	19900	27000	1200	950	3500	199 20
Marshall	60	88	19200	24000	655	750	2125	170 10
Mason	42	61	15900	20000	450	450	2125	134 15
Massac	38	52	11450	19000	270	200	2150	102 85
McDonough	59	71	17000	23000	660	675	3225	158 00
McHenry	64	79	27500	29000	675	450	2775	205 10
McLean	84	106	61700	91000	2400	4500	8650	592 80
Menard	56	68	15200	17500	525	275	2100	121 05
Mercer	48	62	15100	18200	550	325	2450	129 00
Monroe	41	59	14350	19000	220	160	1800	110 10
Montgomery	68	83	22500	31000	550	450	4250	199 80
Morgan	56	67	24900	26500	725	660	6300	211 65
Moultrie	37	49	10500	17500	450	275	1250	90 00
Ogle	59	70	22500	27500	950	475	3325	192 60
Peoria	95	124	51200	69000	2150	2650	8600	465 00
Perry	67	82	21300	31400	1125	450	2450	182 35
Piatt	42	60	12500	19000	450	350	2175	111 05
Pike	46	65	21000	23000	725	650	2425	173 70
Pope	33	45	9200	22000	350	200	3125	109 75
Pulaski	37	51	8700	17500	300	200	3150	104 85
Putnam	34	44	8000	17500	350	190	1300	80 00
Randolph	76	93	23100	27500	900	250	2200	188 55
Richland	41	52	11500	18000	725	325	2125	112 85
Rock Island	87	101	39500	62000	2400	1150	4425	360 85
Saline	57	69	12600	21400	710	425	2600	126 75
Sangamon	96	119	54400	86010	2650	3200	7500	515 45
Schuyler	34	47	8500	18000	325	200	1125	83 70
Scott	36	50	9900	17000	300	350	2000	94 05
Shelby	59	69	16700	19000	350	300	3400	134 90
Stark	37	45	7800	17000	170	150	1100	76 20
St. Clair	108	134	51250	81400	2850	2200	6500	472 50
Stephenson	59	76	23600	26000	970	540	3300	202 65
Tazewell	63	79	19000	22000	750	425	2600	174 85
Union	54	68	13500	19000	350	200	3625	136 10
Vermilion	90	120	48700	65000	3100	2750	7775	472 50
Wabash	45	64	12500	18000	300	325	1600	105 05
Warren	53	67	18500	21000	700	650	2425	171 75
Washington	58	76	22000	27000	1050	900	3675	204 05
Wayne	49	62	20650	21000	1350	800	2800	195 15
White	55	77	10100	19000	725	550	2675	119 15
Whiteside	67	80	23000	24000	675	600	3225	177 60
Will	99	126	52000	76000	2600	2100	7150	467 40
Williamson	57	74	15900	19000	750	600	2700	142 10
Winnebago	73	95	47100	69000	1750	1450	6500	407 65
Woodford	73	90	20150	21000	1015	350	2150	160 05
Total	5815	8074	2364895	5458910	122305	125625	364925	$26531 30

The report of Secretary Van Cleave was unanimously adopted on motion of Mr. Copley.

Good Words for Officers.

Then there was a pleasant diversion from the regular order of business. Mr. McKinney was recognized and read the following:

"Your committee, realizing the great amount of work and time that have been required in carrying on the late campaign, which resulted in so grand a victory, desires to offer the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That the members of the Illinois Republican state central committee desire to express to C. P. Hitch, the chairman of said committee, their high appreciation of his services in conducting the late campaign, and to extend to him their thanks for his untiring devotion to the arduous duties of his position.

"JAMES M'KINLEY,
"T. N. JAMIESON.

"Chicago, Dec. 17, 1896."

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote and applause.

Chairman Hitch briefly returned thanks for the kind indorsement.

Mr. Copley read the following report of the committee on finance:

"Your sub-committee on finance has gone over the items of receipts and expenditures as furnished by the secretary and treasurer of the Illinois Republican state central committee for the campaign of 1896, and beg to report as follows:

"We find that the accounts have been kept in such a systematic manner that the work of auditing is very simple. The items of receipts are so carefully arranged that every dollar received can be traced from the hands of the donor through the secretary to the treasurer, and we find a voucher for each item of expenditure, no matter how trifling, and the accounts of the secretary and treasurer agree and are correct. In conclusion, we wish to offer the following:

"Be it resolved, That this committee, representing the Republican party of Illinois, hereby express to J. R. B. Van Cleave its sense of obligation for his devoted and unceasing efforts, and above all for his matchless ability in organizing and carrying on the work of this committee as its secretary during the campaign of 1896.

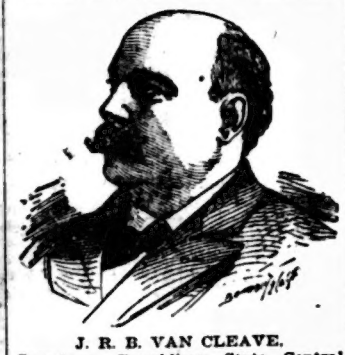
"I. C. COPLEY,
"ADAM WOLF,
"S. O. SPRING,
"T. N. JAMIESON,
"JAMES M'KINNEY,
"W. F. BENNETT.

"Chicago, Dec. 17, 1896."

On motion of Mr. Copley, the report of the finance committee, and the resolution of thanks to Mr. Van Cleave, were approved and adopted by a rising vote, and a copy thereof was ordered engrossed and presented to the secretary.

Mr. Van Cleave, in acknowledging the compliment, said:

"I have nothing to say, except that what I have done I have done as your servant. I did not even have the honor of being a member of this committee. My time has been given, and I have done the best I could. I am only glad the accounts have come out as they have. I have not been able to check up the accounts since the election, because I have been as busy since the election as I was before. That they



J. R. B. VAN CLEAVE.
Secretary Republican State Central Committee.

come out right is due entirely to the method in which they were kept."

Later on in the proceedings it developed that Mr. Van Cleave had made no charge for his services. The officers and members of the state committee, in appreciation of his magnificent work, presented him with a beautiful silver loving cup, inscribed with the terms of the resolution of thanks.

The Army of Speakers.

Mr. Twaddell, proxy for Charles S. Rannells, presented the report of the committee on speakers, showing the following:

Number of speakers assigned	288
Number of speeches made or arranged for	4,130
Number of letters received	8,400
Number of letters written	6,800
Number of telegrams sent	2,840
Number of telegrams received	2,315
Number of cards sent out	8,000
Number of cards received	4,500

The committee's report also gives the number of speeches made by each speaker, and the number of speeches made in each county in the state under the direction of the state central committee, as follows:

Counties.	No. of Speeches.	Counties.	No. of Speeches.
Adams	41	Livingston	50
Alexander	27	Logan	43
Bond	32	Macon	34
Boone	28	Macoupin	43
Brown	20	Madison	43
Bureau	67	Marion	28
Calhoun	2	Marshall	48
Carroll	41	Mason	35
Cass	34	Massac	10
Champaign	26	McDonough	33
Christian	55	McHenry	55
Clark	28	McLean	98
Clay	31	Menard	29
Clinton	10	Mercer	40
Coles	42	Monroe	20
Cook	331	Montgomery	46
Crawford	19	Morgan	43
Cumberland	20	Moultrie	19
De Kalb	48	Ogle	49
De Witt	36	Peoria	44
Douglass	10	Perry	62
Du Page	57	Piatt	22
Edgar	27	Pike	35
Edwards	30	Pope	24
Effingham	32	Pulaski	43
Fayette	38	Putnam	20
Ford	37	Randolph	41
Franklin	31	Richland	41
Fulton	74	Rock Island	47
Gallatin	10	Saline	31
Greene	21	Sangamon	58
Grundy	61	Schuyler	15
Hamilton	10	Scott	29
Hancock	99	Shelby	27
Hardin	20	Stark	17
Henderson	27	St. Clair	69
Henry	45	Stephenson	40
Iroquois	41	Tazewell	44
Jackson	64	Union	31
Jasper	32	Vermillion	49
Jefferson	28	Wabash	15
Jersey	13	Warren	24
Jo Daviess	28	Washington	68
Johnson	33	Wayne	64
Kane	57	White	43
Kankakee	28	Whiteside	32
Kendall	42	Will	121
Knox	64	Williamson	46
Lake	42	Winnebago	38
La Salle	83	Woodford	56
Lawrence	32		
Lee	35	Total	4,130

The committee say the average cost of the speeches was about $4 each—the small amount being due to the fact that very few of the speakers charged the committee for their services, and also owing to the liberality of the railroads running out of Chicago in furnishing transportation for the speakers. An itemized expense account accompanies the report, which was adopted, and a vote of thanks tendered the committee on speakers, on motion of Mr. Jamieson, "for great services rendered to the Republicans of Illinois."

What the Republican Newspapers Did.

W. H. Hainline, chairman of the committee on literature, told in his report of the excellent work of the Republican press of Illinois:

"The main work of the committee on literature was the furnishing of what is known as "plate matter" to the Republican press outside of Chicago in the state. In this line we began nearly three months before the election and furnished weekly, for eleven weeks, to a few over 300 Republican papers in the state an average of seven columns of the most potent campaign matter (in our judgment) that we could get. This matter was nearly all original; either contributed or written in the bureau room, the news and statistical portion copied from the public records or gained from the most reliable sources obtainable. While the general campaign and ticket were not lost sight of in this service, special attention was paid to state issues and the state ticket, not forgetting the congressional and legislative districts throughout the state. In addition to the plate service we on two different occasions sent out supplements to the 300 papers mentioned—the number of supplements well up to 300,000 each issue. These were six-column pages, printed on both sides, or twelve columns in each. A little figuring will show in round numbers the magnitude of this newspaper service. Taking the eleven weeks of issue, at an average of seven columns per week, we circulated every week throughout the state, in 300 newspapers, 2,100 columns of matter. Multiply this by eleven weeks, and we have a total of 23,100 columns issued by the papers and auxiliary print service. Add to this twenty-four columns of supplement matter in the same number of papers—7,200 columns—and we have a grand total of 30,300 columns of matter sent out during the campaign. If the papers taking the same have an average circulation of 1,000 copies each (and the orders for supplements show they have), we have the stupendous amount of 3,030,000 columns of reading matter that weekly went into every city, town, village and township—indeed into nearly every home in the state of Illinois.

"The work of editing this matter, arranging it for printing and supervising, proof reading, etc., was performed by Mr. J. C. Hollman, a newspaper writer of trained ability, who was engaged by the state executive committee for the service. Excellent volunteer assistance was also rendered by Mr. Thomas C. MacMillan, a wellknown editorial writer of this city. The unanimity with which the Republican papers throughout the state took and circulated the matter is the best guaranty to this committee of its merits; and that it did its full share in achieving our splendid victory we believe all will admit. The state committee owes a vote of thanks to the Republican papers of the state for the hearty manner in which they gave their aid in putting this vast amount of reading matter into the homes of the people. In payment for the work mentioned the committee on literature approved bills as follows:

A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.	$1,514 65
American Press Association	1,055 37
Chicago Newspaper Union	225 00
Press Clippings Bureau	77 00
Total	$2,862 02

Mr. Hainline's report also recited the other duties devolving upon the committee on literature, including the preparation of the official ballot, reading and passing upon the merits of campaign papers and the supervision or documents issued by the state committee in original. The report was unanimously adopted, with thanks to the committee for its labors.

The Work of Organization.

Captain E. W. Willard of Joliet, chairman of the committee on organization, had not prepared a formal report, but the state committee acknowledged the services of the committee, which was one of the most important factors in the campaign. By means of its communication with the chairmen and secretaries of all Republican county committees a complete record of the precincts in the state was provided at headquarters, so that the state committee was advised in advance of the condition politically in every voting place as far as obtainable—the number of Republicans, Democrats, Populists, Prohibitionists in each. "The committee accomplished a most thorough organization," said Chairman Hitch, and the committee formally acknowledged the work done.

HON. C. P. HITCH.
Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

On motion of Dr. Jamieson, a vote of thanks was also given to the heads of different bureaus, naming General J. N. Reece and Mr. Krautz, Major J. C. Buckner, Mr. D. B. Ray and Mr. Donnelly. Dr. Jamieson, in a speech, commended them in person for what they had done.

For the National Committee.

Chairman Hitch presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this committee be tendered to Hon. Mark A. Hanna, chairman of the national Republican committee, for his loyalty to and co-operation with this committee in the late campaign."

Also the following, presented by Mr. Hilton:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this committee are due to Dr. T. N. Jamieson, national committeeman from Illinois, for his untiring zeal, his energy and his loyalty for the success of the Republican party and all of its candidates during the past campaign."

Another resolution, by Chairman Hitch, thanked the women's auxiliary for its arduous, patriotic and successful work.

The Railway Men's Organization.

Among other interesting reports submitted was one from D. B. Ray, chairman of the executive committe of the railway men's organization, addressed to Dr. Jamieson. Mr. Ray gives a detailed account of the formation of Republican clubs and marching bodies among the various branches of the railway service. The work was begun Aug. 13; during that month Mr. G. W. Lovejoy becoming an active and efficient lieutenant in the prosecution of the movements. The trainmen, yardmen, shopmen and office employes were systematically organized on all important lines throughout the state. The members of these clubs made a pilgrimage to Canton to call on President-elect McKinley, Oct. 18, making a creditable parade in Chicago and occupying ten sections of eleven cars each, carrying 5,025 men. Several important meetings were held by the organization at different cities, including the one at Peoria, at which Thomas B. Reed spoke. It also gave a demonstration and parade in Chicago Oct. 24, with 16,000 men in line. The body as a whole was an effective factor in politics. The clubs organized and the officers placed on the roster are:

Town	Chairman	Secretary
La Salle		Wm. J. Kelly
Mt. Vernon	T. J. Shirley	W. Ferguson
Centralia	T. Myers	A. T. Hill
Freeport		M. J. Hanley
Aurora	Geo. Johnson	A. L. Glover
Aurora		F. C. Hewitt
Kankakee	J. Riley	W. B. Woodruff
Champaign	J. A. Reeves	N. A. Rice
Grand Tower		E. A. Barton
Effingham		E. E. Flack
Urbana		Jay Flynn
Rock Island		J. S. Streeper
Danville	J. E. Jones	F. S. Bunn
Aurora		W. S. Chittenden
Glen Carbon		J. E. Joffry
Pinckneyville		J. D. Stralt
Boulder		J. T. Cole
Aurora		W. S. Shembo
Peoria	S. S. Smith	W. J. Steube
Springfield	M. Mudge	F. R. Higgins
Decatur	W. A. Boettger	C. W. Castle
Galesburg	E. B. Rhodes	W. O. Phelps
Bloomington	C. F. Webb	J. M. Shackf'd
Savanah		R. R. Watson
Joliet	Wm. Moon	F. H. Wilson
E. St. Louis	E. W. Moore	C. E. Silliman
Quincy	A. M. Brown	G. A. Wall
Jacksonville	W. F. Reynolds	C. F. Pierson
Roodhouse	C. V. Lary	W. E. Strunk
Streator	A. Burrell	E. A. Tuttle
Roodhouse		J. W. Utt
Mt. Carmel	Wm. Quinn	
Mattoon	Geo. Tiley	Frank Byers
Ferress	A. Burrell	T. Rolls
Beardstown		

The Colored Men.

Major Buckner also presented a report of the work done in his bureau. He inaugurated a system of district organization and appointed a man to take charge of each district in counties where colored men were thickly located. The state was subdivided into

T. N. JAMIESON.
Member of the Republican National Committee from Illinois.

senatorial districts outside of Cook county as far as practicable, and reports were made weekly to the chief of the bureau by committees in the several localities as to the conditions existing in the various districts.

For the Inauguration.

Major Buckner accompanied his report with an itemized statement of the money spent by his department, to whom it was paid and for what purpose.

During the afternoon meeting of the committee the question of attending the inauguration of Governor-Elect Tanner was discussed briefly, all of the members manifesting a decided interest in the event and expressing a desire to be present on the occasion. Mr. Bidwill was appointed chairman of a committee of three—with directions to select his associates—to arrange for the proper representation of the committee as a whole at the ceremonies.

For United States Marshal.

Hon. C. P. Hitch, chairman of the Republican state central committee, is a candidate for appointment as United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois. Mr. Hitch has a wide political acquaintance in the state and the nation, and the success of the campaign under his management gives him prestige for recognition. He served a term as marshal with complete satisfaction to the administration and to the people.

The Inauguration Ceremonies.

Great preparations have been made by the state central committee and the local committee of arrangements at Springfield for the inauguration of Governor Tanner and the other Republican state officers. The ceremonies will embrace a big parade of clubs from all parts of the state, a day reception by the governor and his associates, and a grand ball in Representatives' hall at night. The event will be made historic as the restoration of the Republican party to power in all branches of the state house.

English Crowns.

According to the most reliable English historians, Alfred the Great, in 878, was the first English sovereign to wear a crown. From early inscriptions and historical records it appears that the Saxon kings before the time of Alfred wore simply a band of pearls around the head as amark of royal power.—Chicago Tribune.

Big Burning of Bonds.

The Arkansas state burning board had a big bonfire the other day in the rear of the state treasurer's office. Nearly $5,000,000 of canceled bonds, with coupons attached, amounting to nearly as much, all of which had been redeemed by the state, were scheduled and burned.

The Wedding.

A health to Governor Tanner and his bride. The lady is every way worthy of her high station, and the people of the state unite in congratulations and good wishes for master and mistress of the executive mansion.

Good Cow Story.

There is a cow with eighteen horns at Kerrville, Tex. The two on her head are curved like the horns of a sheep. The others take the place of hoofs, two projecting forward and two toward the rear of each foot.

Looking for Lost Treasure.

Amoret (Mo.) people put in their leisure time digging holes in different parts of the town, where tradition locates various pots of gold coin buried during the war.

Gold Coin Nearly All New.

Of the gold coin now in circulation in England a small proportion only bears an earlier date than 1879.

New Smokeless Powder.

Smokeless powder made of ammonia and two forms of potassium has been invented by a Californian.

THE CITIZEN.

JOHN F. FINERTY,
CHIEF EDITOR.

Office, McCormick Block, 69 Dearborn-st.

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CHICAGO, JANUARY 9, 1897.

AMUSEMENTS.

Following are the announcements for the principal places of amusement during the coming week:

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts.—Mr. N. C. Goodwin in "An American Citizen."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn—Miss Kathryn Kidder.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark—Julia Marlowe-Tabor.

GREAT NORTHERN THEATRE.
Jackson street, between Dearborn and State—Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Heart of Maryland.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph—Sol Smith Russell.

CLIFFGRD'S GAIETY THEATRE.
Washington-st., between Clark and LaSalle—"Zenda's King."

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—Vaudeville.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.—Variety.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
West Madison-st., between Halsted and Union—Vaudeville.

NATIONAL PANORAMA.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court—Battle of Gettysburg.

"We must tolerate one another, or else tolerate the common enemy."—*Henry Grattan.*

"It is not strength, and 'tis not steel
Alone can make the English reel,
But wisdom working day by day
Till comes the time for passion's sway.
The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock!"
—*Thomas Davis.*

M'CULLAGH AND THE "INTERVIEW."

The late Joseph B. McCullagh, whose death was chronicled in last week's CITIZEN, was a man of wonderful intellectual power, particularly in the line of journalism, and as a news collater and paragrapher had no rival on this continent. Like the late Wilbur F. Story, of the defunct Chicago Times, he was a newspaper genius, and left a mark on the daily publications of his period. He had a wonderful eye for men who would fit his wants, and was inexorable toward those who failed to come up to his standard. He generally rewarded merit, but often allowed personal dislike to interfere with his usually clear judgment. Although not quarrelsome, he was easily irritated, and seldom forgave anyone who gave him offense. He could not be called a sociable man; yet he was capable of professional friendships, which, however, often cooled for no perceptible reason—just as the humor took him. We have known of cases where men who considered themselves "solid" with "Mack," and were his chosen companions in salon and cafe, were "fired" at the moment when they thought themselves rock rooted in his affections. This was especially the case when any employe presumed upon the favor of the chief to do a little "original editing" on his own account. He wanted, moreover, no man to labor under the delusion that "Mack" could not get along without him. "Mack" took extreme pleasure in sitting down with emphasis on such presumption, and, incidentally, on the presumer.

The newspaper world has conceded to him the merit, if it was a merit, of having originated the "interview." This form of journalism has wrecked the peace, if not the careers, of countless aspiring statesmen, and has been productive of excessive despair, contradiction and profanity. We served on the daily press at a time when the interview was at the zenith. We interviewed such men as Charles Sumner, Ulysses S. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Meade, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Porfirio Diaz, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Ord, Gen. Crook, King Kalakaua, Count Ferdinand DeLesseps, James B. Eads, Jefferson Davis, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. J. B. Hood, Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Sitting Bull, Rain-in-the-Face, Spotted Eagle, Broad Trail, Little Big Man, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, California Joe and hundreds of other celebrities, civilized, savage and "betwixt and between," all because McCullagh "invented" the interview and, thereby, permanently destroyed the peace of mankind.

By a singular run of good luck, we were never contradicted but once, and that in a "long range" manner. The "kicker" was the mayor of a Southern city, who in a thoughtless moment, no doubt, uttered a strong sentiment which we did not feel at liberty to suppress. He, perhaps, forgot that he had uttered it, and was irritated when it appeared. He wrote to demand a retraction. We could not retract, because we felt we were correct. Our chief, Mr. Storey, sustained our position. The Southern mayor got very mad, but, somehow, the thing seemed to blow over. When we were representing the Times editorially in Washington, we received, one day, a letter bearing the postmark of the Southern city which held the wrathy mayor. A friend of ours, "Mr. Fitz," from this city, had gone on a southern trip and had met another friend who lived in the town in Dixie over which that particular mayor presided. They called upon the functionary in question, and, "Fitz," casually, mentioned that he was a friend of ours. This was enough. "Leave my office," roared the furious mayor. Our friend "Fitz" left. So also did his friend. The letter we received in Washington contained this information, and wound up by saying, "I conceive that I have been insulted on your account and want you to come down here and fight this man!" We telegraphed back at once, "As you are on the ground, some 800 miles nearer the centre of disturbance, I delegate all powers in the case to you. If you should fall in the encounter, I'll see that your remains are brought back to Chicago and properly cared for." There was no duel. Poor "Fitz" has joined the majority since, but he always held he missed the opportunity of his life by not fighting that mayor.

We instance this "true fact" because, as we believe we have said, this was the only time that any interview of ours was called in question. We ascribe the contradiction to defective memory on the mayor's part.

Although we did a good deal of interviewing for McCullagh, Medill, Scammon and Storey, we never relished the work. It was essentially disagreeable. The interviewer is supposed to be no respecter of persons. Etiquette must be trampled under foot. If ordered, the interviewer—at least in the days, and nights, when we served on the daily press—was supposed to pursue the bridegroom, if necessary, to the bridal chamber, the statesman to his bath or his Pullman berth, the soldier to his favorite "cocktail" resort, the preacher to the recesses of his study, the "curio" to any place he could "nail" him, and so on. No excuse for failure would be taken, and we once got "fired" incontinently by a city editor, otherwise civilized, who insisted we had not done our duty because we refused to disturb a man, after the midnight hour, who pleaded to be excused on the ground that he was suffering from dumb ague!

In those days, we repeat, no excuse whatever was taken for any failure to overhaul the victim marked out for an interview. Since then we have been frequently called out of bed, winter and summer, after midnight, ourselves, but we have always been gentle with the interviewer on such occasions, knowing, by long experience, that it was not his fault. Daily journalism, for a man who does his duty thoroughly, is the most rigid of all servitudes, and the public should, therefore, be indulgent to the young men who are picked out to perform the most disagreeable form of duty that can fall to the lot of a man of sensitive feeling—that of breaking in on the privacy of home life.

It is now five and twenty years since, in our early manhood, we were McCullagh's city editor on the old Chicago Republican, into which his genius infused a life that the great fire of 1871 reduced to ashes. We met him often afterwards—always in a friendly spirit. "Mack" was Irish by birth, but that was all, except, perhaps, his never-failing sarcastic humor, that was Irish about him. Ordinarily he was about as cold as a whetstone, and rarely mentioned the island that gave him birth, except in a grim, sardonic way. I would not wish to be unjust to the deceased genius, but I don't think I wrong his memory when I say that no gifted son ever thought less of the mother that rocked his cradle than "Mack" did of Ireland—not that he was her enemy. He was simply indifferent—a form of contempt more aggravating than active enmity.

As we remember him in the earlier day, he was slightly eccentric, and this quality may have developed with added years. He had many good qualities, and the few, the very few, to whom he gave his unreserved friendship could always rely upon his championship in the hour of misfortune. One of the fiercest controversies he was ever engaged in was undertaken in defense of a dead friend's reputation. He showed no mercy to his enemies and opponents, and seemed to regard the mass of mankind in the light of paying receptacles for the newest news that his newspaper could furnish. But on his gravestone may be written this honest epitaph—"Here Lies a Journalist."

THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE PROTESTS.

The Patroitic League of America, organized in New York City, with headquarters at the New Amsterdam hotel, has uttered a strong protest against the proposed Treaty of Arbitration, said to be nearly completed, between Great Britain and the United States. The resolutions adopted by the league at its most recent meeting are emphatic, and read thus:

"*Be it resolved*, That we protest in the most solemn and emphatic manner against any such specific arrangement with the government of England, whose traditional policy, influence and power has been at all times antagonistic to the welfare and advancement of the United States.

"We denounce the selection, on the part of our executive, for the first experiment of permanent international arbitration, of a monarchy, whose policy of colonization and territorial aggrandizement is entirely at variance with our ideas of justice and equity, and has made that power a constant menace to the peace of the world.

"We believe that this treaty will be the most brilliant achievement of British diplomacy, and must of necessity be one-sided, and entirely in the interest of England's specious, selfish and ambitious programme for the future.

"Its proposal and consummation at a time when she is strengthening her fortifications on this hemisphere, and her naval and military armaments along our frontiers, is ample evidence of her hypocrisy, and the shallowness of her professions of good will.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be sent to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and the various patriotic bodies throughout the country."

The officers of the Patriotic League are, St. John Gaffney, president; C. H. Dennison, first vice-president; Ethan Allen, second vice-president; Francis Wayland Glen, third vice-president; H. R. Kretchman, treasurer; E. T. McCrpstal, secretary, and A. J. Toomey, recording secretary.

QUEEN VIC SAYS THE "SCOTCH-IRISH" ARE UGLY PEOPLE.

It is now about thirty-six years since the Queen of England "honored" (?) Ireland with her presence, and then she made a flying trip through the country on a visit to Lord Kenmare, at Killarney. Among the guests at his "lordship's" castle on the occasion was the Right Rev. Bishop Moriarty, who, subsequently, said that "hell was not hot enough nor eternity long enough" to punish the Fenians and their like. The bishop is now no more, and, doubtless, has realized his mistake by this time. Let us be thankful that he was the only Irish bishop who found fault with the torridity of hell and the brevity of eternity in such a connection. Cardinals Cullen and McCabe were bad enough, but not that bad. Moriarty is an ancient and honorable Irish name, but it has been out of luck in the county Kerry. It was a Moriarty who beheaded the great Earl of Desmond, and it was a Moriarty who anathematized the Fenians. The former was the reason, perhaps, why Queen Victoria smiled in advance on Bishop Moriarty.

Vic's first Irish visit occurred in 1849—some years before she made the acquaintance of John Brown. Albert was with her on that occasion, although he had said in a letter two years previously that "the Irish could eat grass." They came afterwards to open Dargan's Dublin exhibition in 1852, and once again about the year after the Crimean war ended. But the first visit to Ireland seems to have impressed Victoria most. We apprehend that the "Scotch-Irishes" of Belfast will hardly like her estimate of them—particularly as regards the looks of their women. The London correspondent of the Daily Independent (Dublin), Dec. 29, writes thus:

"I recently picked up for a few pence at a second-hand book stall a copy of the one book which the queen has written, "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands." I bought it because it contains her majesty's impressions of her two brief visits to Ireland in 1849 and 1861. It was on Aug. 3, 1849, that the queen first set foot upon Irish ground. The place was at Cove, which was then changed into Queenstown. 'The day,' she writes, 'was grey and excessively muggy, which is the character of the Irish climate.' 'Muggy,' having been used by the queen, ought to have become classic. The royal party then went up the Lee to Cork. Her majesty writes: 'Cork is not at all like an English town, and looks rather foreign. The crowd is a noisy, excitable, but very good-humored one, running and pushing about, and laughing, talking and shrieking. The beauty of the women is very remarkable, and struck us much, such beautiful dark eyes and hair, and such fine teeth; almost every third woman was pretty, some remarkably so. They wear no bonnets, and generally long blue cloaks. The men are very poorly, often raggedly, dressed, and many wear blue coats and short breeches, with blue stockings.'

"Her subsequent reception in Dublin, 'a very fine city,' she describes as 'a never-to-be-forgotten scene when one reflects how lately the country had been in open revolt and under martial law.' At Carton, the Duke of Leinster's place, she saw the Irish jig danced by some country people. 'It is quite different from the Scotch reel,' she says, 'not so animated, and the steps different, but very droll. The people were very poorly dressed in thick coats and the women in shawls. There was one man who was a regular specimen of an Irishman, with his hat on one ear.' This is how the worthy residents of Belfast struck her majesty: 'The people are a mixture of nations, and the female beauty has almost disappeared.' She also notes that the constabulary 'are a remarkably fine body of men, all Irish, and chiefly Roman Catholic, and not one of them during the stirring times of last year fraternized with the rebels,' and referring to the favorite motto, 'Cead mile failte' she writes: 'This means a hundred thousand welcomes in Irish, which is very like Gaelic. It is in fact, the language, and has existed in books from the earliest period, whereas Gaelic has only been written since half a century, though it was always spoken.' 'I wonder the Scotch have been able to stand that reflection on their native tongue, even from the queen,' says the correspondent."

THE LOGICAL CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

THE CITIZEN thinks, as it has thought from the beginning, that John M. Smyth is the logical candidate for the new United States senatorship for Illinois. We know he is not a candidate for the office, in the vulgar sense of the term. But if the Republican party has any gratitude for unselfish services, rendered at all times and under all circumstances, whether in victory or defeat, Mr. Smyth ought to be tendered the position by universal consent. The gentleman has never sought a place for himself, and was a Republican in the dark days when few of his race belonged to that party, and when to belong to it often meant much more than merely political sacrifices. The Republicans of Illinois should remember this for Mr. Smyth and act with magnanimity. The old Republican party—the party of Lincoln and Grant and Blaine—would have done it; but we fear gratitude is a word sadly blurred in the lexicon of the existing party. This end of the great state—the city of Chicago and county of Cook—is entitled to the next senator, and who is more typical of clear-headed, energetic, courageous Chicago than the able architect of his own fortunes, the faithful citizen and unselfish friend, John M. Smyth?

THE CITIZEN would say this much of Mr. Smyth whether or not he belonged to the element of the community which it more especially represents, because, in every relation of life, socially, domestically, politically and commercially he deserves the high position to which so many less modest and less deserving fellow citizens are aspiring. If the Legislature of Illinois elects Mr. Smyth to the senatorship it will make no mistake.

OUR YOUNG MEN'S NEEDS.

The most ordinary of observers sauntering in the streets of our crowded districts cannot help being struck with the number of young men loitering on corners, or noticeable through the open saloon doors hanging over the bars of those cheerful establishments. A visit to the interior of the latter acquaints the saunterer with the fact that the saloon is more of a club room resort in those young men's eyes than a place for the dispensation of fiery stimulants purchased and looked upon as a fee payment, entitling the payer to the privileges of card and pool table, and a social chat around the stove with neighboring youths. The majority of the loiterers on the street corner and around the aforesaid stove are clean cut lads in the early twenties, with no trace of vice or sottishness in their make up. The Pharisee who shrieks from the variety pulpit styles them the "saloon heelers," and their resort the "gate of Gehenna" but fails to suggest an alternative, attractive to the involuntary "heeler," and as easy of entrance as the unhappy "gate." It is not worth while to ask ourselvs how can some of the young men spend a fall or winter evening if they are inclined to seek places which will meet with the indorsement of the pulpiteers.

The public library reading rooms may be suggested—all the newspapers and all the books. The fetid air of that literary elysium, where with hushed voices a few men pore over books of reference or limp painfully from one newspaper stand to another, is hardly inducement to the steady minded even of the most Puritan cast to seek refuge from cheerful temptation. A few scattered free reading rooms which some one with Vidocq talent may after careful search locate, and the Y.M.C.A. rooms are about all attainable in our great city.

The Y. M. I. is now a large and powerful organization in our community, and to its many able minds we commend the subject of young men's clubs for careful and early consideration.

In European cities we have seen societies established and flourish with less means, facilities and necessities than exist in the Garden City—societies numbering their membership by tens of hundreds. Societies where the club room and society mingled their respective functions until it was impossible to detect the seam of union. Cheerful card and billiard rooms where gambling was unknown. Smoking rooms where the lover of the weed found pleasant respectable and congenial company. A good library of useful books and magazines in plenty. A reading room of size and comfort to invite with the cheerful bonhomie of co-equal hospitality. A fee for all so low as to be within reach of the laborer. During the winter, night classes, to afford the diligent an opportunity to make amends for unintentional neglect in early youth. Membership easily obtainable on recommendation of employers of good standing or present members.

We may be oversanguine, but feel certain five thousand young Irishmen in Chicago today, await the opportunity to join such a club or society as that outlined. The longing for self improvement is quickly stifled among the "tares" which are so quickly sown in our municipal wheatfield. The duty of the self appointed custodians of civic morality is to provide for the proper training of the working youth of our population. They are the future masters of the destiny of our nation. If you fear the saloon influences provide other oases along the pathway of their youthful lives where they can spend their leisure hours in their own way, in cheerful company, unawed by Puritanicism and unfettered by rigorous rules. The life of the single man of small means here is at best a dreary one. The rush of business life affords so few opportunities for young men to make more than casual acquaintance, that one is tempted to repeat Moore's lines:

"Ah well may we hope when this short life is gone,
To meet in some world of more permanent bliss,
For a smile, or a grasp of the hand hastening on,
Is all we enjoy of each other in this."

DID SHAKESPEARE WEAR THE SHAMROCK?

Here's a fine chance for the "Anglo-Saxon" to take a reef in the ears of his pride. The "Angle-Saxon" is the most offensively egotistical creature on the earth, except, perhaps, the "Scotch-Irishman." These worthies generally go hand in hand. According to them Adam was an "Anglo-Saxon" and Eve a "Scotch-Irishwoman." Hitherto, the Saxonry of England have been claiming Shakespeare as one of themselves, just as the Scotch-Irish in this country have been claiming Phil Sheridan, James Shields, and, we believe, Archbishop Ireland. Now comes Professor Edward Dowden, the famous Shakespearean scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, who visited New York recently, and, of course, was interviewed by an enterprising reporter on the subject of Shakespeare and his plays. In reply to the journalist's questions he said:

"I am rather a student and critic of the Shakespeare plays, than a Shakesperean antiquary. After all, it matters little to mankind who the author of 'Hamlet' may be, so long as we have that wonderful poem itself. The critics of the European continent accept the plays, and bother their heads not one jot as to the identity of their maker. To some extent I share those sentiments. Still, of course, one cannot devote years of study to the works of one particular man without taking some little interest in the life of that man. Hence, while I am not by any means a Shakesperean antiquary, I keep myself fairly well informed upon the chief developments in that field of research.

"The embers of the Donnelly controversy are still alight. It will take very little to fan them into a vigorous blaze. Nothing important, however, has to my mind been added of late to the case already presented with a view of proving that Francis Bacon allowed his plays to pass to posterity under another's name. On the contrary, I think that the present Burns revival and the evidence of a great poet springing from a point far lower in the social scale than Shakespeare did, have somewhat strengthened the hands of Bacon's opponents. Certainly the onus of proof rests with the latter, and as yet, they have not persuaded us.

"A curious, and (to students of heredity), an important discovery has been made during the year by the antiquaries who are ever at work upon the family history of Stratford's greatest son. I refer to the very long line of Welsh ancestry with which he has been connected. It is now regarded as sufficiently proven that Shakespeare's paternal grandmother was a Griffith, a member of a race the most intensely Celtic, or rather Cymbric, in South Wales. You probably know that the last few months have witnessed a great revival in Celtic literature. Professor Sharpe has startled the placid 'Anglo-Saxon' (so called) by the daring assertion that considerably more than half of all that is great in his literature comes from Celtic sources and is the work of men with Celtic blood in their veins. The favorite answer to this theory has long been—'Well, you can take your Byrons, Goldsmiths, Scotts, Burns and Ben Johnsons, but you cannot claim Shakespeare. He, at least, was Saxon to the finger tips.'

"This comforting opinion has been rudely overthrown by the discovery of a strong strain of Griffith blood in the Shakespeare family tie; and now we are asking ourselves how it did not hitherto strike us that the great poet's undoubtedly Celtic vein was his by right hereditary. Stratford is but a step from the Welsh marches. The Shakespeares probably made many other Welsh alliances. Nay, the name Shakespeare itself may be but a corruption or 'Anglification' of some good old Cymbric patronymic. Already Professor Sharpe and his school, with the buoyant credulity of their race, have placed Shakespeare in their gallery of Celtic poets. You may imagine what a storm of wrath this is calculated to excite among persons who think, with Dr. Goldwin Smith, that the leaven of the so-called Anglo-Saxon has thoroughly leavened the entire British lump."

We have no doubt that if Professor Dowden, and his friend Professor Sharpe, follow up their inquiry, they will find that Shakespeare had an Irish drop in him also. There has been communication between Ireland and Wales for many ages. Welshmen have come to Ireland and Irishmen have gone to Wales. Griffiith is, probably, a Welsh corruption of the ancient Irish name of Griffin. At all events, it belongs to the same family. Gerald Griffin, the Irish poet, was also a great playwright. His drama of "Gissipus" received the encomiums of the London press sixty years ago, and Boucicault's dramatization of "The Collegians," in the play of the "Colleen Bawn," was one of the most successful of the century. Unfortunately, Griffin was of rather morbid disposition, and renounced the world at an early age to enter on a life of pious seculsion. Had he remained in the world and allowed his wonderful powers to develop, he might have become one of the most famous dramatists of modern times. Any how, the blood of the Griffins, or Griffiths, was in Shakespeare, and if he cannot be claimed as an Irishman, he can certainly be described as a Celt. His Plantagenet plays contain many allusions to the Irish, some complimentary and some the reverse, and these references are to be found in the dramas of Richard II and Henry V. An Irish officer figures in the English bivouac the night preceding the battle of Agincourt, and he is made to appear a brave fellow and a "pretty man." How could Shakespeare have known anything about the Irish if his grandmother hadn't been a girl of the Griffins—mayhap from Limerick?

DEATH OF JOHN GROVES.

Mr. P. O'Malley, of Omaha, Neb., has telegraphed us, as follows, under date of January 6: "John Groves died last night." This is sorrowful news—received as we go to press. John Groves was a noble, faithful Irishman—a Protestant of the old '98 school, who loved his Catholic neighbor as himself, and old Ireland above every other land but America. We will have something more to say about him next week.

LAUDABLE AMBITION OF LETTER CARRIERS.

The letter carriers of this city are making an organized effort for an increase of salary. We think their claims are just. No class of public employes work harder or have more individual responsibility. A letter carrier who does his full duty, and hardly anyone of the corps can shirk it, is a hard-worked man. Throughout the burning heat of summer or the bitter blasts of winter, as well as in the more temperate seasons, the carrier has to walk his weary round without remission. He is sometimes the bearer of sad intelligence, but much more often of news that cheers the human heart, and the American letter carrier's "double ring" is quite as worthy of poetical commemoration as the British postman's "double knock."

It was our intention to have been present at the mass meeting of the Letter Carriers' Association at Battery D last Sunday afternoon, but we were prevented by unforeseen circumstances. However, the sympathies of THE CITIZEN are strongly with them, because we believe their cause is equitable. When we had the honor to represent an Illinois District in Congress, it gave us pleasure to support a bill for the relief of the carriers of this city and elsewhere which passed both houses and had the presidential approval. We are not now in Congress, but we have no doubt that the Chicago representatives in that body will do all that in them lies to advance the interests of the letter carriers, and thereby make the position of crrrier one to be sought after by the most desirable condidates the community can furnish.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SUMMARY.

On the third page of this issue we give the official summary of the Republican campaign in this State last November. It tells a story of perfect organization, and may be read with great profit by thousands of our Democratic friends and subscribers. We publish it merely as an interesting morsel of news.

MR. AND MRS. GUY MAGEE, of 323 Belden avenue, sent out cards yesterday for the marriage of their daughter, Miss May Magee, with Mr. Frederick Roach, Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Church of Our Savior, N. Clark street and Fullerton avenue. Miss Edith Magee, of London, Ont., will be maid of honor, and Miss Myra Chisholm, Miss Anguish, Miss Mary French Field and Miss Myrtle Hartwell will be bridesmaids. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

A LONDON telegram, dated Jan. 5 says: "The Westminster Gazette gives prominence to a report that Queen Victoria has decided to commemorate the fact that she has enjoyed the longest reign in English history, by abdicating in favor of the Prince of Wales." We don't believe a word of it. The old woman will hold on to the sceptre as long as she has strength enough to hold it. Wales must wait until the grave closes over his mother before he can be called Edward VII. However, he need not despair. George IV was 60 when he finally came to the throne.

THE installation ceremonies at Cathedral hall last Tuesday evening were an innovation on account of the presence of many of the ladies of the Cathedral parish, who were evidently well entertained by McMullen Council, No. 79, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. The ceremonies were conducted by M. F. Mahony, of Americus Council, as deputy chancellor, assisted by James O'Connor as marshal. The officers installed were: President, T. J. Callinan; vice-president, Jere Hendrick; treasurer, J.

J. Harkins; secretary, T. H. Glassbrook; collector, L. J. Niehoff; chancellor, J. C. Smith; marshal, J. Carney; guard, P. Prendergast; trustees, M. Brennan, C. J. Sauter, B. C. McMahon; representatives to State council, William A. McGuire, C. J. Sauter; alternate, T. J. Callinan.

MR. ALEXANDER SULLIVAN has been appointed chief counsel for the West Chicago Street Railway Company, and Mr. Egbert Jameison for the North Division City Railway Company. THE CITIZEN congratulates both gentlemen, and also the corporations they represent.

MADDEN is no saint, perhaps, but we think a good deal of the spleen directed against him from certain quarters is so aimed because his name is Madden.

SHERMAN COUNCIL, No. 251, Young Men's Institute, gave a large reception at Germania hall last Tuesday evening. The grand march was led by T. V. Quinn, president of the council, and Miss Nan Cunningham. About 100 couples were present. At 11:30 Kinsley served supper. The music was furnished by Goldsmith. The floor committee consisted of Messrs. D. V. Gallery, T. M. Lynn, J. J. Sisk, E. C. Maginn, A. N. J. Dolan, F. C. Egan, M. J. Metzger, F. H. Nowlan, J. B. Finn, E. M. Schaak, A. D. McKinley, T. K. Gerity, E. J. Schaak, D. A. Hanagan.

MILITARY RECEPTION AND BALL.

The First and Second battalions of the Clan-an-Gael Guards will give their twenty-first annual military reception and ball at Battery D Armory, on Saturday evening, Jan. 30. This splendid Irish-American organization is a popular favorite in this city, and, no doubt, thousands of fair women and brave men will throng the capacious ball room on the gala occasion. The committee that has charge of the entertainment is leaving nothing undone to make the event the most notable of the season. Sealed bids for bar and restaurant privileges will be acted upon by the committee on Monday, Jan. 18, at 9 p. m., in the rooms 10, 12 and 14 No. 81 South Clark street. It has been decided to make the tickets, which will admit a gentleman and ladies, fifty cents each. This, certainly, is a popular price. Music will be furnished by a leading orchestra.

NORTH SIDE HIBERNIANS.

The very large and enthusiastic meeting of Div 8, on Saturday last, shows that the old-time activity of the members returns with the departure of the holiday season, and there was every evidence given that many of the "New Year Resolutions" made by the brothers were in the interest of the A. O. H.

The brothers are now engaged in devising a means whereby they may be enabled to render financial aid to the widow of a recently deceased brother. Within four months they have given out $150 from the division treasury to this woman, but their generosity is by no means exhausted, and in the near future I expect to be able to chronicle more good news in this connection. It is a very worthy and most laudable undertaking, and reflects much credit on the brothers who are promoting it.

One of the chief features of the previous meeting was the annual report of the president—P. J. O'Sullivan. There are few, if any, divisions in Cook County that can present a report so favorable and creditable alike to the officers, the division and the order. There is something more than a moral in Brother O'Sullivan's report. It demonstrates what ability, integrity and earnestness can do. When the guidance of Div. 8 was confided to his care it was represented by 80 members and a treasury of $102. Today the roll shows a membership of 130 in "good standing," while the treasury shows disbursements of $1,360.50, and a balance of several hundred dollars still on hand. Copies of the report were ordered printed, and distributed among the members, a step that must prove very beneficial to the division.

A feeling adverse to parading on March 17 was developed.

Brother P. C. Desmond, the popular President of Div. 31, was present at the meeting to install the officers, but as the division had previously made arrangements to have the installation on the third Saturday—January 16—the ceremony was not carried out. A cordial invitation is sent to all divisions to be represented at the meeting on the 16th, as the occasion is ever an important and pleasant one with Div. 8. Brother Desmond briefly, but very pointedly, spoke on the "good and welfare," and said he felt sure that his division would imitate the example of Div. 8.

The next meeting of Div. 8 will be held at 62 N. Clark street, on Saturday evening, January 16, at 8:15 o'clock.

With the advent of the New Year it is but natural to assume that divisions, like individuals, are occupied framing new "resolves" for the coming year. This is a wise and commendable practice, and if there is any division at a loss for something good to do, permit me to suggest the advisability of properly attending to the collection of dues. There is scarcely a division on the list that is not obliged to "carry" members for a greater or less period. This practice, while unavoidable, is merely a necessary evil. A little more strictness on the part of those in power, and a trifle more earnestness on the part of the members, could easily remove or obviate much of this flagrant nuisance. This is but a gentle reminder, but it opens a wide field for work. J. J. S.

An Old Nurse for Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

A NEW YEAR'S SONG.

BY P. T. M'G.

The New Year rises above the wave,
And the old year sinks below,
And the sea of time sweeps across his grave
As he gasps in his dying throe.
The joy that greets the hopeful new,
Has no tears for the vanished old,
If regrets there be let them vanish too,
Or rest where his corse lies cold.

He brought us gifts: have we used them right?
If not, what availeth tears?
If we failed and our errors have lost the fight,
Let us profit by the faults of years.
He brought us hopes of oppression's doom,
The dawn of freedom's day;
They're unfulfilled, but around his tomb
They shine with a deathless ray.

He leaves to the new the unfinished deed,
And the heritage of his hope,
And bids him with many a blessing speed,
And the gates of the seasons ope,
And gives to the needy sons of men
The gifts their spirits crave,
Bring virtue back her crown again—
Unchain the unwilling slave;

And nerve the patriot's heart to dare,
The patriot's hand to smite
Fraud, tyranny and wrong where'er
They cast their deadly blight.
Bring freedom to that injured isle,
Begemmed with martyrs' graves:
Long, long a stranger to her smile,
But ne'er the home of slaves.

EULOGIZES "THE CITIZEN."

[To the Editor.]

I write to THE CITIZEN wishing it a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. Being an old subcriber, I was somewhat surprised when I read in its issue, about six weeks ago, tnat its subscribers were in debt to it to the amount of over $16,000 for subscriptions. That is a large sum to be owed by THE CITIZEN'S subscribers.

Our people were somewhat divided during the late national election, relative to the money question. But we were not divided in regard to the Irish national policy. THE CITIZEN'S policy for Ireland, her cause and the Irish in America, has been always at a premium, and it has never deviated from the true path.

The national element of our people in this country should take pride in keeping THE CITIZEN flag nailed to the masthead, and never allow its banner lowered. The true national element in this country could not get along without a paper like THE CITIZEN. The Irish-American element should always remember, how when the split came in the Irish Parliamentary party in Ireland, THE CITIZEN stood on Irish national unity, and for independence of action regardless of English parties. If the rabid Dublin (Ireland) papers would fall in line with the spirit of THE CITIZEN, relative to its policy of union, and adopt its attitude on Irish unity, how much more good these papers would do, than by keeping up the row. But no; they would sooner keep up the devil's fight in the cause of dissension. The true patriot will grasp the situation, and try to remove the difficulty.

Of course men, patriotic men, will from time to time disagree as to the best means to win back their lost rights, but while they respect their opinions they do not allow them to be used for the ruin and destruction of their country. It is somewhat surprising to hear about the Irish factions in Ireland and their leaders, calling themselves true Irish nationalists, when they know that they are the party and the only party to blame for the wrecking of Irish nationality, for the defeat of Home Rule, and the discredit of the Irish cause.

That is why THE CITIZEN should be strongly supported. It has exposed those Irish members of parliament, who dare to call themselves good Irish Nationalists. Besides it is not controlled by any faction, but is a thoroughly independent paper, which always has the courage to express its views, without fear or favor. That is why the Irish race in America should strongly support it and keep its flag flying.

JAMES KILLELEA.

HYMENEAL.

GOODWILLIE-NORTON.

The marriage of Miss Winifred Gene Goodwillie, daughter of Mrs. Winifred Goodwillie, to John D. Norton of New York took place Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the residence of Archbishop Feehan, North avenue and North State street. The bridal party were entertained at dinner at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, 274 Ashland boulevard, and later in the evening a reception was held to the family and a few intimate friends. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Marguerite Goodwillie, as maid of honor, and Miss Agnes Norton of New York was the bridesmaid. Douglas Monroe Goodwillie, brother of the bride, was the best man. The bride's costume was of white satin, trimmed in duchess lace, and her veil was of tulle. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, a gift from the groom. The maid of honor wore white mousseline de soie over pink taffeta, and the bridesmaid wore the same. Their bouquets were of pink roses. Mrs. Goodwillie wore black moire velour, with jet and black lace. Mrs. Cremmins of New York, sister of the groom, was in yellow and black brocade; Mrs. Albert Pyott, sister of the bride, wore yellow crepe, with white chiffon, and garniture of violets. Among those present at the reception were: Mr. and Mrs. D. Norton of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pyott, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Goodwillie, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Goodwillie, Mrs. H. A. Gillespie of Albany, N. Y., Miss Agnes Norton and Miss A. O. Grady of New York, Mr. Joseph Norton and Mr. J. E. Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. Norton left for the south, and will return by way of Washington. They will be at home Wednesday, Feb. 24, from 2 until 6 o'clock.

SHERIDAN CLUB BALL.

The New Year's ball of the Sheridan club is considered by the members of the organization as the social event of the year, and certainly in attendance and brilliancy is not surpassed by any other function for which the club is responsible. The ball Wednesday night proved no exception to the rule, and the commodious club house was early thronged with a representative assemblage intent upon the enjoyment of the programme prepared for the occasion. This consisted of a cotillon, preceded by seven regular numbers, Mr. W. Allan Rourke leading the german. The ball was formally opened at 10 o'clock, the grand march being led by Mr. W. H. Ebbert with Mrs. Dr. C. B. Caldwell. The ball-room was in holiday attire, the decorations consisting of Christmas greens and growing palms. At the conclusion of the first half of the programme a supper was served in the billiard-room, after which the cotillon began. The music was provided by Fitzgerald's orchestra. The several committees were:

Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. J W McDonald, W H Ebbert, J W Donohue, D J Young, F K Higbie.

Reception Committee—Messrs. W P Carey, Joseph Donnersberger, E G Elcock, W J Carney, Thomas Hutchinson, P Nacy, John S Cooke, William C Foby, Thomas Gahan, John Gibbons P H Rice.

Floor Committee—Messrs. E M Keeley, J B McManus, J H Gregory, H C Wild, J W Breen, A J Cronin, J J Kinsella, E A Hudson jr, James S Murphy, J V Fox.

Among those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames J Bradburn, J H Birmingham, P Nacey, H S Tomlinson, W A Cummings, D B Quinlan, E F Masterson, W B Lord, A Hoffman, W E Dee, J F Clare, M D Flavin, George J Cooke, J E Murphy, J W McDonald, J B Jenkins, W H Alexander, W H Ebbert, J H Donlin, J Anion, Jr, A Burke, C P Caldwell, E Slattery, F K Higbie, E Baggot, G K Wright, W H Hipp, J S Cooke, L A Barry, D Hardin, J C O'Connell, J M Crennan, Mrs M Reis, Mrs S O'Donnell, Mrs E J Murphy.

Misses Mamie Nelson, M A Bremner, Catherine Clare, Dorothy Hogle, Matilda LeGault, Lizzie McManus, C M Hennessy, Lou Higbie, Belle Maher, Angeline Walsh, Eliza Reilly, Jennie Hand, Catherine Hickey, Gertrude Walsh, Emma Pausimsky, Nellie Dolan, Josie Murphy, Anna Hudson, Elsie Elliott, Belle Bremner, M L Quick, Frances Wright, Hattie O'Brien, Lily Donlon, Mamie McFadden, F M Walker, Anna J Hayes, Grace Willard, Lilla Smith, Corinne Stevens, Lizzie Hull, Laura Bonfield, Catherine Flood, Leona Wild, Teress Armitage, Maggie Slattery, Catherine Griffin, Kitty Wade, Anna Hunt, Mollie Sanders, Porter, Hutchinson, Slattery, Ryan, of Helena, Mont.; Casey.

Messrs. James E Ryan, J W Bremner, E J McArdle, R J Leahy, F D Kinsella, W F Nell, Joseph J Clare J E Olinger, P F Caffrey, W B Hennessy, J B McManus, M P McFadden, P E Carpenter, J V Fox, J H Gregory G A Wright, A J Cronin, J F Cella, J P Sanders, N J Hunt, H C Lydon, J F Boland, F J Flood, J J Reilly, Charles Hickey, G H Gillespie, W F Donohue, E J McVoy, J P McMahon, T P Wade, D J McElherne, W T Geary, W J Downey, W T Geary.

WEST SIDE A. O. H.

The A. O. H. of Chicago and Cook county is to be congratulated on having completed its roster of divisions from 1 to 37 inclusive. Div. 34 met on Sunday last at Haberkorn's hall, Centre avenue and Polk street, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. P. Gallagher; Vice-President, John Slattery; Recording Secretary, E. J. Rice; Financial Secretary, M. J. O'Shea; Treasurer, M. Moore; Sergt.-at-Arms, P. Murnane; Sentinel, F. Whalen; Marshal, J. Cunningham. The installation ceremonies were perfect in every detail, and the impression thus made on the minds of the new members will not soon be forgotten, which is not to be wondered at when it is known that County Recording Secretary F. J. Conroy acted as installing officer, assisted by County Financial Secretary J. J. Lamb, to whose untiring efforts is mainly due the organization of Div. 34. If there were more A.O.H. spirit in this city we could soon count our members by the tens of thousands instead of thousands as at present.

Brother Conroy's address at the conclusion of the installation ceremonies was something splendid, and those who were absent from the meeting certainly missed a rare treat by not hearing earnest Brother Frank, one of the handsomest members of the County Board. But Brother Conroy is to come again on Saturday night, Jan. 9, in order to initiate those new members whose names were before the County Board at the last meeting. Visiting brothers and the new candidates to be initiated will certainly miss a treat worth going miles to witness if they are not present on that occasion. Get in line, boys, while you have a chance. The dollar fee for initiation may soon be raised, and the 35 cents a month dues is a mere nothing compared to the benefits to be derived from being a member in good standing in the A.O.H. There were also a goodly number of visiting brothers present. Divs. 1 and 11 being well represented. Short and encouraging addresses were delivered by the newly-elected officers and by Brothers Tuohy, McLaughlin, Horan and Territt, of Div. 1, and by Brother Moore, of Div. 11.

A grand reunion and public installation of officers of Div. 1, A. O. H., will be held at Dougherty's hall, 446 West Twelfth street, on Saturday evening, Jan. 16. Members and their friends from all divisions, are cordially invited to attend. An excellent programme has been arranged. W. T.

Home-Seekers' Excursions.

On Jan. 5 and 19, Feb. 2 and 16, and March 2 and 16, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round trip excursion tickets from Chicago to a great many points in the Western and Southwestern States, both on its own line and elsewhere, at greatly reduced rates. Details as to rates, routes, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing F. A. MILLER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

GAELIC DEPARTMENT.

Feis Tighe Chonain Chinn Shleibhe Sonn.

(LEANTA).

"Rug Iollann leis d'á thigh féin i tar éis na g-coingioll sin; agus do bhi aige go d-tárla taobh-throm torrach paidh; agus do chuaidh leannán sighe follainn do lonnsuidhe Thurrainne a riocht mailise, agus adúbhairt, 'do chuir Fionn beatha agus sláinte chugad a riogain,' ar sí, 'agus adúbhairt leat oineach maith do dhéanamh, agus tar liomsa amach go n-abrad beagán focal friot; óir atá deifir orm.' Tig an inghion amach léi, agus an tan thainig tamail ó'n d-teach do tharraing an Eachlach fleasg doilbhthe draoigheachta ó na brat, agus thug buille d'ise, go n-dearna aoigh mhilchon dob' áilne d'á bh-faca sáil duine arlamh do'n inghin, agus rug léi i go teach Fheargusa Fhinn-léith, eadhon, Righ Atha Cliath Meaghraidhe*; agus is amhlaidh do bhi Feargus, dob' é aon duine ba neamhchonaire san domhan é, agus ni lámhthaidhe cá do bheith i n-aon teach leis; gidheadh, adúbhairt an Eachlach, 'do chuir Fionn beatha agus sláinte chugad, a Fhearguis,' ar sí, 'agus adúbhairt leat an t-soigh mhilchon so do leasughadh go maith ra n-a choinne féin, agus atá cuainne iuntí, agus leasaighthear go maith libhsi i, agus na tabhair sealg di ó mheadóchas a brógha, agus d'á d-tugair ni buidheach Fionn dioi.' 'Iongnadh liomsa sin,' ar Feargus, 'óir atá a fhios ag Fionn nach bh-fuil san domhan duine is neamhchonaire 'ná mise: gidheadh, ni dhiúltóchadh me Fionn fá'n g-céad chá so do chuir sé chugam.'

Dála Fearguis, is gairid go n-deachaidh le n-a choin d'fhios a maitheasa, agus do rinne cosgair mhór seilge an lá sin, agus gach lá eile go cionn miosa; óir ni fhaca aon bheathadhach alita d'á sáillibh ná cinneadh an chú air: agus ro lion scare agus sior-iomhúlinn Feargus de sin do chonaibh. Do bhi bean Fhearguisa fó'n am sin a n-aimsir a h-ionnbhughadh; gurab aon oidhche rug si clann agus rug an chú dá cholleán, sodh agus fearchú. Acht cheana, ba gnáthach le seacht m-bliadhna roimhe sin, ar m-breith clainne do mhnaoi Fhearguisa, Fóghmhór foghlach do theacht an oidhche chéadna agus an leanbh do bhreith leis. Clodh trácht, thárla Eithleann ar Fhionn a g-cionn bliadhna, agus do rinneadar oidheacht a d-tigh Fhearguisa Fhinn-léith: agus do shaoradar Feargus ó'n olc sin an Fhómhóraigh.

(Translation)

The Festivities at the House of Conan of Ceann-Sleibhe.

"After that mutual engagement, Iollann conducted her to his own house, and she remained with him until she became pregnant. That familiar spirit of Iollann paid Tuirreann a visit, under a disguised appearance, and said, 'O princess, Fionn wishes you long life and health, and desires you to exercise hospitality on a large scale: come out with me until I speak a few words with you, as I am in a hurry.' The young woman accompanied her out, and when they were some distance from the house, she took a dark druidical wand from under her garment, and having struck the young woman with it, metamorphosed her into a greyhound, the handsomest that the human eye ever beheld, and brought her along with her to the house of Fergus Finnleithe, King of Ath-cliath Meaghraith. Now, this was the character of Fergus: he was the most unsociable individual in the world, and he would not permit a hound to remain in the same house along with him. Nevertheless, the courier said to him, 'Fionn sends to greet you, wishing you long life and health, O Fergus, and requests you will take good care of this hound against his coming here; she is heavy with young, therefore take particular care of her; if you do otherwise Fionn will not thank you.' 'I am very much surprised at this order,' replied Fergus, 'since Fionn well knows that there is not in the world a more unsociable being than myself, yet I will not refuse Fionn's request respecting the first hound he ever sent me.'

"As regards Fergus, he soon brought out his hound to the chase to test her value; and made a great havoc in the hunt that day, and every other day during a month; for the hound never saw a wild animal that she would not run down. At the expiration of that time she grew heavy with young, so that she was afterwards led to the chase no more; but Fergus was filled with love and strong passion for hounds ever after. The wife of Fergus happened to be confined about that time, and she gave birth to an infant the same night that the hound whelped two puppies, a male and a female. It so happened during the previous seven years, that whenever Fergus' wife was confined, a Fomorach used to come that same night and carry away the infant. However, Eithleann met Fionn at the end of a year, and having arranged a hospitable meeting at the house of Fergus Fionnliath, they delivered Fergus from the plague of the Fomorach.

*Ath Cliath Meaghraidhe—the ancient name of Galway harbor.

It is to be noted that this tale refers to the period when paganism or druidism was the only form of religious belief; also that the idea of metamorphoses into wolves, dogs and other animals is common to the folk-lore of all the northern nations. That such a person as Fionn Mac Cumhail, chief of the Fianna or national standing army of Ireland, really existed there is no reason to doubt, but it is believed that the seanachies in later times applied the name to the person holding the office in the same manner as Cæsar, Pharoah, etc., was used in other countries.

(LE RHEITH LEANTA).

The Gaelic League.

A general meeting of the members of the Gaelic League will be held in their school room, City clerk's office, Room 119 City Hall, on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 2 p.m., to take action on the proposed entertainment to celebrate the 1300th anniversary of the birth of St. Columbkille, which occurs on June 9 next. A full attendance is desired, and an invitation is also extended to all persons who may wish to interest themselves in commemorating the memory of one of the most distinguished men of our race as a poet and saint.

The Popular Scenic Route

Between Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. Solid Vestibuled Train Service, via Grand Trunk Railway System, in connection with the picturesque Lehigh Valley R. R. via Niagara Falls. Leave Chicago, Dearborn Station, via Grand Trunk Railway System at 3:10 p. m. Through Solid Vestibuled Train to New York and Philadelphia. The train runs daily, Sundays included, and consists of a combination baggage and smoking car, first-class passenger coaches and Pullman buffet sleeping cars, with dining car attached. The Entire System is Vestibuled, is lighted by gas, heated by steam, and contains all improvements lately introduced in modern railway equipment. For rates, sleeping car accommodations and further information, apply to L. R. MORROW, City Ticket Agent, 103 S. Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CITIZEN Newspaper Co. will be held at No. 69 Dearborn st., Room 46, Chicago, Ill., on the 16th day of January, 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of officers, reorganization of the company and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 16, 1896.

B. CURTIS, President.

Attest—JOHN F. FINERTY, Secretary.

The Arena.

The January Arena is the most interesting number that has appeared in many months. It is of special interest to legislative bodies, physicians and lawyers on account of the article on "A Court of Medicine and Surgery," written by A. B. Choate, the prominent lawyer, at the request of leading physicians. Mr. Choate intends to inaugurate a movement which it is believed by some of the ablest lawyers and physicians will be of as vital importance to medicine and surgery, as well as to the public, as was the movement that resulted in the establishment of trial by jury to the public and to the legal profession. This is the opening shot of a campaign that will be waged from The Arena's pages by leading physicians, surgeons and jurists in the near future, and that will be carried before the legislature in Minnesota and elsewhere this winter.

How's This!

We Offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

King Rudolph's Crown.

The crown of Rudolph II., of Austria, was chiefly remarkable for the number of uncut diamonds it contained. The crown of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad is its popularity with all classes, with whom it is the favorite route to and between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, West Superior, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls and other important points. The Duluth Short Line, as it is known everywhere, combines luxury with the practical, running fast and finely equipped trains at convenient hours between handsome terminals, where close connections are made with trains running to all points of the compass. Always take the Duluth Short Line and be with the crowd. For maps, circulars, etc., apply to ticket agents, or write to W. A. RUSSELL, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Irish Language.

The Irish classes conducted by the Gaelic League of Chicago, meet for study every Sunday at 2:30 p. m., at room 119, city hall. All Gaels who wish to acquire a knowledge of the ancient language of their race, are invited to join the Gaelic League. Competent teachers are provided. There is no fee or expense, whatever, to be met except for the purchase of books, which are supplied at cost, by Mr. William Raliegh, and which may be obtained from him at the class rooms or at his residence, 735 South Canal street, Chicago.

Something Interesting to Every Family

It is a fact well known to economists that more money is squandered in baking bread in a year than would pay half the rent. When you count up the cost of flour and its waste, fuel and other ingredients, families will soon discover that it is losing money. Families of workingmen will find it much cheaper to go to their grocer and buy Bremner's "Eureka" Bread. This bread is made from the very best Minnesota flour and pure milk from his own farm. Special attention is given to the bread ordinance, and every loaf has its full weight, and at the cost of five cents per loaf.

CALIFORNIA.

If you are going there by all means inquire about the Burlington Route Personally Conducted Excursions to San Francisco and Los Angeles, which leave Chicago every Wednesday with a Pullman Palace Tourist car through to destination. The route is via Denver, the Denver & Rio Grande Railway (scenic line) and Salt Lake City. The cars are fitted with carpets, upholstered seats, mattresses, pillows, blankets, bed linen, berth curtains, toilet rooms, heat and light, and, in fact, all the conveniences of a standard Pullman Palace car; they lack only some of the expensive finish of the Pullmans run on the limited express trains, while the cost per berth is only about one-third of the price.

Write for full particulars to T. A. GRADY, Excursion Manager, C., B. & Q. R. R., 211 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

ECLIPSES THEM ALL.

35 1-2 Hours From Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla.

The Monon Route, with its customary enterprise, has put on a new fast train that makes the run between Chicago and Jacksonville in 35½ hours. This train is composed of elegant Pullman perfected safety vestibuled, open and compartment sleepers, including drawing-room and buffet sleepers, as well as comforable day coaches, with Monon celebrated high-back seats. This train leaves Chicago daily at 8:32 p.m., arriving at Cincinnati next morning at 7:30; Chattanooga, 5:50 p.m.; Atlanta, 10:40 p.m.; reaching Jacksonville at 8:20 the second morning, in ample time to make connection with all lines for points in Central and Southern Florida. This is the fastest time ever made by any line between Chicago and Florida. FRANK J. REED, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. City ticket office, 232 S. Clark street. For time cards, pamphlets and all other information, address L. E. SESSIONS, N. W. Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

How to Form Councils.

First let a meeting be held of those desirous of affiliating with the Irish National Alliance. If not already an organized body, let them proceed to organize themselves under any name that may be desired, and elect a President, Treasurer and Secretary. The initiation fee of $1.00 per member must be paid in advance, and 50 cents per head at the end of each three months thereafter. Of the moneys so received hall rent and stationery shall be deducted, and of the balance 25 per cent shall be retained by the Council and 75 per cent shall be remitted to the National Treasurer, P. V. Fitzpatrick, No. 154 Twenty-second street, Chicago. Having complied with these conditions, application for a charter should be made to the National Secretary, C. O'Connor McLoughlin, No. 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, New York, who, on information that the Treasurer has received the required remittance, will forward charter in due course. The name and full address of the Presidents of Councils at least should be forwarded to the National Secretary. Constitutions are now ready for distribution.

15 Days in Yellowstone Park.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company desires to call attention to a very completely arranged tour through the Wonderland of America, under the management of the well-known tourist manager, Mr. J. J. Grafton. The party will leave Chicago on Tuesday evening, July 21, by electric-lighted train, with dining-car, to be absent three weeks. The petrified forest and many other attractive features of the park will be included in the itinerary, that the traveler, going through the ordinary way, does not see. A party will also leave Chicago for Alaska via Yellowstone Park, the same date.

For full particulars, address George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

DR. A. F. CONROY,
DENTIST,
McVicker's Theatre Building,
ROOM 20.

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CHICAGO.

McCALLUM & FLANAGAN, ATTORNEYS, 611 ASHLAND BLOCK.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. In the County Court of Cook County. All parties interested are hereby notified that on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1896, William Bradley and J. B. Wilming, of Evanston, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, by their deed of assignment of that date duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk of said county, assigned and transferred to me as Assignee all their property, real and personal, for the benefit of their creditors, according to the provisions of the act concerning voluntary assignments. You are further notified and requested to present your claims, if any you may have against the said William Bradley and J. B. Wilming, under oath or affirmation to me at my office, Room 34, 90 LaSalle-st., City of Chicago, in said county, within three months from this date.

HENRY D. BAKER, Assignee.

Chicago, Dec. 9, 1896.

McCallum & Flanagan, Attorneys.

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KINSHIP.

There is no flower of wood or lea,
No April flower, as fair as she.
O white anemone, who hast
The wind's wild grace,
Know her a cousin of thy race
Into whose face
A presence stole the wind's hath passed.

There is no flower of wood or lea,
No Maytime flower, as fair as she.
O bluebell, tender with the blue
Of limpid skies,
Thy lineage hath kindred ties
In her, whose eyes
The heav'ns' own qualities imbue.

There is no flower of wood or lea,
No June day flower, as fair as she.
Rose, odorous with beauty of
Life's first and best,
Behold thy sister here confessed,
Whose maiden breast
Is fragrant with the dreams of love.
—Madison Cawein in New York Tribune.

HE NAKED TRUTH.

There is nothing quite so pleasant as the first evening in town after a sufficient absence. Mr. Bertram Lane, home from climbing the Himalayas, from living four months with traveling natives and extracting from them with great difficulty one or two of their secrets, from, in short, an adventurous time that would certainly have to be written about in a book, stood in front of his dressing table and smiled genially at his reflection. It was good to hear the boys below shouting the evening papers, good to listen to the rattle of the traffic, pleasant to hear Mrs. Reckitts sniff as she fed the fire in the next room. A large portmanteau yawned on the bed, and when Mr. Lane had settled his necktie—he had had little practice in the tying of dress cravats lately—he looked casually at the topmost stratum.

"Men Ali's packet!" he exclaimed.

He took up a small, flat, blue sachet and absently placed it in the pocket of his waistcoat.

"It's a pity," he said, "that I've only enough for one dose. But as I shall never want to use that, why—come in."

Mrs. Reckitts said, "Beg pardon, but Mr. Garthorne just called and said he could only stay two minutes, and would Mr. Lane be long?"

"Tell him to come in here, Mrs. Reckitts."

Mrs. Reckitts said "Very good," and a moment later a loud voiced young man stamped into the room. He shook Bertram Lane's hand very hard indeed, and slapped him on the back in the manner that few dare assume outside the region of the stage.

"My dear old chap," said the effusive Mr. Garthorne, "welcome back. Welcome back to old England."

Mr. Garthorne spoke as though the country belonged by entail to him. He went to the mirror and arranged the flowers in his coat with great care. He also took one or two glances at himself in different positions as he talked.

"I can't stay," he rattled on, "so it's no use of you begging me to do so, but I particularly wanted to hear all about your Indian trot round, and that's why I called. What on earth are you getting into evening dress for at this hour?"

"I'm going to dine at a restaurant," said Mr. Lane, "alone, and then"—

"I never dine at restaurants," interrupted Garthorne. "Always dine out with some one or other. Awfully in demand, don't you know. Sometimes engaged three deep. Going on later to Mrs. Wynne's tonight."

"So am I," said Lane.

"Fact of the matter is," went on Garthorne rapidly, "I've become deucedly gone on the young woman since I saw you last."

"I don't know whether you've ever noticed it," said the agreeable Garthorne, "but Mrs. Wynne has really a most charming face."

"I've been so long away," said Bertram Lane, "that"—

"In fact," said Garthorne, looking narrowly at a speck on his glove, "I, at the present time, my dear old chap, stand between two fires. On the one hand is Mrs. Wynne, who is very delightful, as I have just told you, but who has to paint for a living—a very good living, I admit, but still she has to work for it"—

"Horrible!" said Mr. Lane.

"And on the other hand is an American girl with money, to whom I have only to say, 'Shall we?' and she would say at once, 'Rather.'"

"The American girl is pretty?"

"Miss Remond is a good girl," said the confident Garthorne; "a good girl, but flat. I'm going to call upon her now, and I can't stop longer. Awfully glad to hear about your adventures. Tell me the rest another time. By."

Mr. Garthorne went, waving his hand and humming a cheerful air, and Lane sat down heavily on the bed. He nursed one knee in the contemplative way that some men have and nodded his head gently:

"I've had my own way," said Mr. Lane at length, "for some months past, and I want to keep the game up for awhile longer. But first of all—dinner."

Dinner, therefore, at an Italian restaurant in Rupert street, where one or two old friends were encountered and civilization, in the shape of expectant young people going presently to the theaters, was present. Then to Mrs. Wynne's.

"I found among my letters," said Mr. Lane rather awkwardly, "a card from you asking me to call on a date nearly 12 months since, and I"—

"You are rather late, Bertram," said young Mrs. Wynne sedately, "but I am really glad to see you. And if you have been in India, why, of course, you couldn't be in Bruton street. Even a traveler can only be in one place at a time."

"That is the maximum number, Ella."

"I'm glad you have come early too. There will be a small crowd here directly, and then a hostess always has to act. Indeed, I think we all act when there is an audience. Some of my friends never come off the stage at all. Do you mind doing me a favor?"

"You know quite well that I would do anything for you."

"Would you mind telling me," she said nervously, "that I don't look a minute older than I did when you went away?"

"You do not look a moment older," he said obediently, "than you did when I went away."

"Thank you. And now will you tell me why the postal arrangements between India and London have been abolished during the last 12 months?"

"You know quite well, Ella," he said, flushing, "that I never write letters. I dislike letter writing."

"It is an inconvenient form of hatred. Apparently to remember people it is easy not to write to them."

"You can't think for one moment, Ella, that I had forgotten you?"

"The fact is too obvious to require a moment's thought."

"But I declare," cried Lane excitedly, "that you do me a great injustice. For months I have been in places where it was impossible to post letters."

"Or to write them?"

"Ella, dear, I can see that you are annoyed."

"I am glad," she said severely, rising as some guests were announced, "that I have made the fact sufficiently obvious. I will endeavor to make it still more palpable this evening."

Mr. Bertram Lane went angrily to a corner of the well furnished room and glowered at a screen of photographs. The feeling that his eternal indisposition to write letters was being worthily punished only assisted his indignation. To be punished when one does not deserve punishment is irritating; to be so treated when one does deserve it is galling. Some one spoke to him and introduced Miss Remond. The room was filling, for young Mrs. Wynne was popular, and her evenings were nearly always amusing—but not quite always.

"Heard you've just come back from all sorts of outlandish places," said Miss Remond briskly. The industrious Gartherne, who was chattering to the hostess at the doorway, had given Bertram a description of the American girl that was at once candid and correct. "Sit down right here, Mr. Lane, and tell me all about it."

"Let me know what you would like to hear," said Bertram Lane.

"Begin where you like and finish where you like. Place this chair behind the screen, and then we shan't be interrupted by folks who sing. Did you come across any of these conjuring fellows that you hear talk about? I saw one years ago when I was about—mean to say when I was younger—and he gave me a real fright with the tricks he did."

"I think the cleverest man in that way," said Bertram, "was an old man called Men Ali. Men Ali could do everything."

"Useful?"

"I remember one night, at a little place on the Ganges, he performed, as it seemed to me, none of the tricks that I had seen other conjurers do, and all of the possible tricks that they could never do. One or two of them were unpleasant and"—

"That's the sort I want to hear about."

"They are the sort, Miss Remond, that I don't want to talk about. Are you fond of music?"

"I forget," said the American lady. "Tell me some more about your friend Men Ali."

Lane considered for a moment. He touched his waistcoat pocket absently and took out the small envelope.

"Why," he said good humoredly, "this reminds me of a trick of his that, fortunately, was not so very ghastly. Men Ali gave me just this small dose because I—well, I did something kind for him when he was in trouble."

"What's the stuff good for?" demanded Miss Remond. "Looks just like an ordinary powder."

"As a fact, it is an extraordinary powder. I don't know whether it would have any effect outside the radius of Men Ali's presence, but this is what happened one night near Calcutta. Things had been lost from our luggage, and we told Men Ali that, as a clever man, he should turn his abilities to some good effect and discover the thief."

A girl sat at the piano, on the urgent request of young Mrs. Wynne, and commenced playing a few of Grieg's happy, quaint little dances.

"And discover the thief," continued Lane, lowering his voice.

"I like crime," said the American lady.

"This powder was placed in a glass of water, which was sipped by each of the attendants. Then they were interrogated by me, and when I came to the last, the chief of them, the man who had drawn my attention to the robberies, and the only man of the whole set whom I trusted—he said quite calmly that he had taken the articles."

"And do you mean to say, Mr. Lane, that anybody who takes this powder is forced while the effect is on him to tell the real, solemn, right down, absolute truth?"

One of the dances finished. The girl at the piano began another.

"The absolute truth," said Bertram Lane.

He looked between a huge palm at the people in the room and watched with especial interest the young hostess. She seemed feverishly anxious to evade his gaze. She beckoned insistently to Garthorne, and when Garthorne, with his cup of coffee, came whispered to him in a confidential manner. As Lane observed the interest of the other guests in this manner of special intimacy his brown face reddened.

"Want to shoot some one?" asked Miss Remond.

"I must confess that I wish I'd brought my gun."

"Big game?"

"No, Miss Remond; small."

"There's just as much fun in that," said the American lady. "Tell you what you can do for me, Mr. Lane. Directly this girl's finished tuning the piano tell Mr. Garthorne I want him."

The task proved a little difficult, inasmuch as that agreeable rattle was in a ring of attentive listeners recounting an incident of singular interest, wherein figured an abusive cabman, a horsewhip, the abusive cabman's child and himself gallantly interfering on behalf of the overworked horsewhip and the child. A murmur of approval was offered to the heroic youth, and he sipped his coffee as though he was drinking to his own health.

"Garthorne," said Lane, "will you give Miss Remond two minutes?"

"I suppose I'd better," said Garthorne reluctantly. "It's as well to keep in with everybody. I often feel that I should like to speak my mind plainly, but— Recite, Mrs. Wynne? With much pleasure. I just want to speak first to Miss Remond, and then I will do anything, if only for the sake of your beaux yeux."

There was a tender softening of Mr. Garthorne's voice at these last words. His manners were indeed of a highly finished order. Merely to see him carry his coffee cup was a generous education. Miss Remond made him stand the cup on an occasionable table while she spoke confidentially to him.

"Don't you know," said Garthorne impressively, "that I am yours, and yours alone? Why do you doubt me just because I have to wear a mask when I look at the world? Can't you see how impatiently"—

"Very well," said Miss Remond. "Just sip at your coffee and go and recite—you have to moisten your lips for the dreadful deed. Don't make it too long, that's all. I can't stand recitations well when they're short. When they're not, they just make me tired."

"It shall be brief," said Mr. Garthorne, "because you wish it."

He sipped at his coffee and strolled away to the side of the piano. He placed one hand on the top of the instrument, and the young hostess said "Hush!" to one or two guests who were talking. As Mr. Garthorne looked around the room the expression of his face altered. Suddenly he began to laugh loudly, and the room laughed, too, under the impression that this was the prelude to a diverting performance, as indeed it proved to be.

"Well," said Garthorne, leaning against the wall, "of all the d——d silly people, I declare to goodness you are the worst. I'm a bit of a fool, but I'm a bit of a fox too. And I can manage you all just as I like, especially you women."

There was a laugh again at this, but it was a nervous laugh, as though the laughter were not quite sure. The young hostess, standing near to Bertram Lane, grew for a moment rather white. From the screen Miss Remond, with clasped hands, watched.

"What I can't quite make up my mind about," went on Mr. Garthorne frankly, "is which of two particular women out of the lot of you I shall marry. Fact of the matter is, I'm getting deucedly hard up, and that rather hampers one."

He stopped and looked calmly round the room. Bertram Lane, noticing the [illegible] American's girl's [illegible] suddenly crossed over to her.

"Where is that packet?" he demanded sharply.

"I've used it," answered Miss Remond without withdrawing her gaze. "Don't interfere. He's giving himself away."

"I've only got a few pounds left," said Garthorne, going on easily, "and I expect I shall have to take that flat footed, flat headed, flat"—

"Garthorne," cried Lane, "don't be an idiot!"

"But what I shall do will be this: I shall keep them both well in hand until the proper moment arrives. See? There's another girl, too—a music hall girl—whom I shall have to drop, but I can easily make up a lie or two that will settle her for a bit. After I'm married I can look her up again, perhaps. There's plenty of fun in this world if you're only clever enough to look for it." He turned to Bertram. "Lane, you bounder," he said, "what the devil are you doing here? Why didn't you stay in India?"

"I'll tell you if you'll come down stairs," said Bertram Lane.

"Down stairs be hanged!" said Garthorne. "I don't want to see the kitchenmaid once, but I always tell people that she was an Austrian baroness. They swallow everything I like to tell them." He laughed uproariously and winked at the American girl in the corner. "Good old figure one!" he cried. "I've got my eye upon you. You just wait, Miss Remond, until I get a letter from Minnesota giving some figures and then I shall either go to Mrs. Wynne and say, 'Look here, sweet' "—

Lane pushed past the white faced young hostess and gripped Garthorne by the shoulder. Without much difficulty he guided the unfortunate youth out of the room and down stairs into the hall.

"Get your hat and coat," said Lane definitely, "and go away home. You'll be like this for quite an hour."

"What the devil do you mean by pushing me about like this, Lane? You're not master of this house, and, what is more, you never will be."

"That," said the young lady on the stairs, "that is a question that rests with me. Please see him out, Bertram, dear, and then come back. I want to tell you something."

Garthorne did not go home. Instead, he went to his club, and there he spoke his mind to several influential members with exceeding openness until he fell asleep in the smoking room. The club has since asked him to resign his membership and a good many houses are closed to him. For the life of him Garthorne cannot guess the cause, for he declares that he has always endeavored to be pleasant to everybody.—London Sketch.

Same Old Fear.

Van Eyster—Queer fellow is De Billion. Always afraid his wife is going to leave him.

De Peyster—Yes; she used to be his cook.—New York Journal.

ONLY A JEW'S HARP.

MEN WHO DREW HARMONY FROM THIS SIMPLE INSTRUMENT.

One Performer Used Sixteen Jews' Harps In Giving One Selection—Differing Views of the Derivation of the Instrument and Its Name.

It is very certain that, whatever the derivation may be, it (the Jew's harp) has little or no special affinity to the Jewish race, though it is of extremely ancient date. Its introduction into England cannot be traced, but the term is clearly a corrupted form of the French jeu'trompe, literally a toy trumpet, but the corruption of jeu into Jew is evidently of a good age. Perhaps it was a jeu d'esprit. Timbs, in his "Popular Error," says that the instrument is called a Jew's harp by Hakluyt. Bacon called it jeu-trumpe, while jeu-trump is used by Beaumont and Fletcher. In Bailey's Dictionary (1733) will be found "Jews harp, an instrument of musick." The substitution of "harp" commonly for "trump" is apparently a later growth, although, of course, Hakluyt points to an early use. In all probability the French origin of the term is the correct one and "jaws-harp" may have been the matter of fact name invented by the country folk among whom it circulated—maybe through the efforts of the chapman and the packman. Brewer is very brief on the subject. He confines himself to the statement that "the best players on this instrument have been Koch, a Prussian soldier under Frederick the Great, Kunert, Amstein and some others." He makes no mention of Eulenstein, who may be said to have been the master of all players.

The celebrated Stephanie Felicite (countess de Genlis) in her memoirs tells us a great deal about Koch, the German player, which is worth recording. This soldier, who is described as a "musician," was in the service of Frederick the Great, and, being fond of relieving the tedium of sentry go, he used to practice on the Jew's harp with considerable skill. One night Frederick, who was an amateur musician, heard what he thought was a distinct orchestra under his window, when he discovered that the sounds came from one of his privates. Surprised on learning that such wonderful effects could be produced by a single man with two Jews' harps, he ordered the player into his presence. He was duly presented to the king the following morning and performed, to the delight and satisfaction of his majesty, who rewarded Koch with $50 and gave him his discharge that he might devote his time and attention to the advance of his talent.

Koch had not the slightest knowledge of music, but owed his ability to natural taste and instinct. He made quite a fortune traveling about and performing in public and private and retired to Vienna, where he lived until long past the age of 80. He died about 1830. He used two harps at once, in "the same manner as the peasants of the Tyrol," and produced without doubt the harmony of two notes struck at the same moment, which was considered by the musically curious as somewhat extraordinary when the limited powers of the instrument were remembered. Herr Koch had a fine idea of theatrical effect, for it was his custom to require that all the lights should be extinguished in order that the illusion produced by his playing might be increased.

Another German, a peasant and herdsman named Eulenstein, about the beginning of this century devoted his attention to the cultivation of the jew's harp, softening and enriching the tone of this "twanging" instrument into almost perfect harmony. Indeed Eulenstein acquired a musical reputation from the way he manipulated this meager and not overagreeable instrument. The jew's harp, usually despised and ignored, possesses three different tones—the bass tones of the first octave have some resemblance to those of the flute and clarinet; those of the middle and high to the vox humana of some organs; lastly, the harmonical sounds are exactly like those of the harmonicon. It is conceived that this diversity of tone, quotes The Mirror (1827), affords already a great variety in the execution, which is always looked upon as being feeble and trifling on account of the smallness of the instrument. It was not thought possible to derive much pleasure from any attempt which could be made to conquer the difficulties of so limited an instrument, because, in the extent of three octaves, there were a number of spaces which could not be filled up by the talent of the player. Besides the most ample modulation is impossible. Herr Eulenstein remedied the inconvenience by joining 16 jew's harps, which he tuned in his own special way, and so performed his selection by changing the harps with extreme rapidity, always keeping one harp in advance, so as not to interrupt the measure. He became so proficient that he was able to execute with grace and ease, running over four octaves, many quite difficult Italian, French and German pieces. He was induced by the Duke of Gordon in 1828, who was delighted with his performances, to tour in Scotland, where the jew's harp is still rather popular.

Eulenstein also visited the chief towns of England, and drew crowds to hear his novel entertainment in London. It is presumed that he returned to his own country about 1832. Since then the Jew's harp seems to have fallen into disrepute, and its position as a serious means of musical enjoyment is no longer admitted.—London Standard.

Unique.

"What do you think of my French, Jules?" I asked of my Paris guide.

"It ees vonderful, madame," he replied courteously. "In all my life before I never have heard anysing like it."—Household Words.

TIGER MEN IN AFRICA.

A Barbarous Practice Described by a Woman Missionary.

The worst rascal in the French Kongo, as far as I know, is the tiger man. One has to experience this affliction to fully realize what it means. I had heard about tiger men and their deeds for some years, but they seemed to be a thing of the past until their doings were revived in the spring of 1894.

There is a belief among the natives that if one kills 10 chickens, 10 ducks, 10 goats, 10 children, 10 women and 10 men he will never die, and to gain this desired end people are murdered by wholesale. We lost goats through tiger men in 1890, but as no person was killed no one paid much attention.

The murderer dresses himself in a tiger skin and walks on all fours whenever near persons he wishes to kill, but when alone he walks erect. Small knives carried in the belt of his dress are the instruments with which these foul deeds are committed. One morning in March, 1894, we were told that a little girl and her mother had been killed the previous night. The woman was awakened by some strange noise and found the tiger man trying to carry her child away. She fought for the little girl and was cut so badly that she died before morning. The girl was taken away, and only her hands were found. The rest of the body was carried off. The whole country was aroused, but no one seemed to know who did it.

Not long after a little boy was killed while camping in the forest with a lot of older people to gather palm nuts. As soon as all was quiet again and the natives began to feel safe another case happened, and finally few persons dared to go out after night. During the year 1894, 24 murders came to our attention. One of our former mission boys, a lad of 15, was killed, and only his head was found. We determined then to stop this horrid custom if we could. We inquired of influential men who the murderer was. Every one of them named the same person, or, rather, two persons. We promised that we would not betray the natives and asked the French official what should be done. He authorized us to arrest the tiger men if we could.

We called a big meeting of all the influential men of the county, and of course we sent a special invitation to the tiger men. All the people came, and we soon had the two murderers in our power and sent them to Mayumba. The French agent there kept them locked up a little while and then let them go. It was too much trouble for him to sift the matter, and what did he care if a few more niggers were killed? While this was going on we lost three goats in one night. They were killed by tiger men to show their appreciation of our part in the matter. The men who had been released never came back to our country, but went away to another district. Our natives were disgusted with the government because these murderers were let go.

Shortly after a woman was killed some six miles from us. We offered the chief our assistance, but he did not seem willing to deliver up the man, although he had been caught in the act. But the man got his deserts soon enough. The woman was leaving her house in the evening with her daughter. Soon the girl called out, "Father, some one is hurting mother." The father came running, picking up a heavy stick as he ran, and he struck the tiger man across the back, disabling him. After awhile the chief and some others took the tiger man into the bush and gave him the "sasa" wood poison, and when the man died they threw his body away. The chief told us this was the only way to get rid of the tiger men. There was no use in taking them to the French. Justice would not be meted out to them, and if they were not punished severely they would return and kill more people.

This was indeed the right thing to do, as the event proved. It did frighten other tiger men for a time at least, and we heard nothing more of them while we were in the French Kongo.—New York Sun.

Value of Evidence.

A few years ago an English traveler in Turkey reported a case of stealing as it was tried in the courts of that country. The Armenian newspapers of that time, commenting upon the case, said that it proved that the testimony of a calf was worth more than that of two Christians.

A Turk, coveting a cow belonging to a Christian, succeeded in stealing it. The owner complained of the theft to the nearest judge, bringing a friend to corroborate his story, and he demanded the restoration of his property. The judge declined to believe either the injured man or his friend.

On this the injured man said, "I have the calf of this cow at a place very near the court, and if your honor will have the cow brought to the calf and will observe the two together he will immediately perceive by their affection for each other that the cow must be the mother of the calf, and this will prove that she belongs to me."

Accordingly the judge ordered the cow to be brought to the calf and went himself to see the two. No sooner had the calf set eyes on the cow than it claimed her as mother. The judge was convinced and ordered the cow to be given up to the Christian.—Youth's Companion.

The Hyacinth.

The hyacinth has its name from Greek mythology. According to the story as told by Ovid, Hyacinthus, a beautiful boy, was the son of a Spartan king and the favorite of Apollo. Zephyrus, being envious of the attachment of Apollo and Hyacinthus, so turned the direction of a quoit which Apollo had pitched while at play that it struck the head of Hyacinthus and slew him. The fable concludes by making Apollo transform the body of his favorite into the flower that bears his name.

Electricity In the United States.

In a serial paper contributed to The Electrical Engineer Lieutenant A. A. Fiske, United States navy, starts out with a statement, taken from the journal named, that careful investigation shows the capital invested in the various electrical arts to be no less than $1,500,000,000.

This sum almost staggers belief, but it is probably no overestimate. Its very magnitude indicates the enormous extent to which electricity now lends its aid to the other natural forces previously brought under human control. One can scarcely enter an industrial establishment of any importance, a public building, or a private residence having any pretense of comfort or luxury, without meeting with familiar or unfamiliar electrical appliances.

A peculiar feature of this pervasiveness is the extent to which electricity has been made to contest the field with mechanical appliances, but this contest is not confined to marine appliances; it is actively waged on land. One of the battles apparently won by electricity is its successful application to the transmission of power in machine shops and manufacturing establishments. Belts and shafting have been replaced by it in many large works, and its use for this purpose is steadily growing in favor. In our opinion compressed air, though it found a place which it will probably hold among methods of power transmission, can never be made so universally serviceable and practicable as electricity for this purpose. But the contest is extending to other mechanical constructions. Motions that once required ingenious and complicated mechanical movements are now effected by the simple magnetization and demagnetization of electro magnets. Hand-worked machines have molded their hand cranks and small electric motors have been substituted. Clutches whose operation formerly required a lever and clutch fork are now made to engage by the pressure of a button or the movement of a minute switch. Electric regulation of clocks, of throttle valves and of many other appliances is now common. It is impossible to see where all this will stop. Probably electricity will continue to invade fields wherein mechanical construction has hitherto been wholly relied upon, and other mechanical movements will, in their turn, be supplanted.—Engineering Magazine.

A Gem of American Scenery.

Crater lake, in the Cascade mountains of Oregon, is easily the jewel of the northwest. It is hoped that means of reaching it will be perfected in the near future, so that it may be visited by the thousands of tourists and others who now content themselves with the Grand canyon of the Colorado, the Yellowstone park and the Yosemite. It can now be reached by good wagon roads from Ashland, Medford and Klamath Falls, but there are no regular conveyances or stopping places.

Crater lake is a beautiful sheet of indigo blue water, about 6 miles in length by 4½ in breadth. It occupies the crater or caldron of an extinct volcano and is completely surrounded by a precipitous wall, varying from 1,000 to something over 2,000 feet in height. A remarkably perfect and symmetrical cinder cone, with a crater at its summit, forms an island—Wizard island—which rises 840 feet above the surface of the lake. The lake was sounded by Major C. E. Dutton in 1886 and found to be 2,000 feet in greatest depth. Its surface temperature is 59 or 60 degrees F. The altitude of the rim of the crater varies from about 7,000 to 8,200 feet.

Crater Lake mountain is covered with a magnificent forest of conifers, arranged in well marked belts of zones, from base to summit. The monstrous cones of the red bark fir, with their bright red seed wings and exserted bracts, are among the wonders of the vegetable kingdom, while the dark hemlocks, with their drooping branches draped in the long hanging beards of a blackfish lichen, rank among the giants, some of their trunks measuring 17½ feet around.

The Columbia blacktail deer is common on the mountains and furnished our camp with fresh meat. Large trout abound in Klamath lake, at the south foot of the mountain, and affords excellent fishing. Kalmath lake is also the resort of thousands of ducks and other game. Hence the sportsman, as well as the tourist, naturalist and lover of the grand and beautiful in nature, is sure to find the Crater lake region a place of unusual interest. For scenic beauty and grandeur Crater lake, with its deep blue waters, walled in by towering cliffs and rugged crags, ranks among the gems of American scenery.—Science.

Sunday Battles.

Some of the most important battles by land and sea have been fought on Sundays, and the first day, so far as warfare is concerned, has proved anything but a day of rest. The most important Sunday battle on land was Waterloo, which caused the final overthrow of the great Napoleon, while at sea Lord Howe inflicted a serious defeat on the French naval forces on Sunday, the "glorious" 1st of June, 1794. Inkerman, the "soldiers' battle," was another Sunday victory. It was fought on Nov. 5, 1854, between the British and French against the Russians, when 8,000 British repulsed a force of 25,000 Russians, of whom 9,000 were killed and wounded.

Among other important Sunday battles were Ramillies, one of Marlborough's great victories, which was fought on Whitsunday, May 23, 1706; Oudenarde, on Sunday, July 11, 1708, and Malplaquet, on Sunday, Sept. 11, 1709. The battle of Vimiera was fought on Sunday, Aug. 21, 1808, and it was on Sunday, Jan. 19, 1812, that Wellington issued the brief but determined order, "Ciudad Rodrigo must be carried by assault this evening at 7 o'clock." The Indian mutiny broke out at Meerut on Sunday, May 10, 1857, while Kars was carried by assault by the Russians on Sunday, Nov. 18, 1877.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BLUNDERS OF SPEAKERS.

A Well Known Orator Points Out Some Humorous Instances.

Mr. Joseph Malins, himself a well known public speaker, gives The Woman's Signal some amusing instances of the humors of public speaking. It is, he thinks, a lack of fluency that causes the speaker so often to blunder. Mr. Malins has listend to a temperance orator deploring the fact that a friend resorts to "the frequent use of the daily glass." He heard a notable lady speaker speak of slum children "brought into the world with no more idea of home comfort than the children of negroes in Africa."

One speaker said, "I rise emphatically," and another said, "I stand prostrate with astonishment." Yet another feelingly told his audience that it was "not the platform speaker, but the house to house visitation and the utterance of the silent word by the caller which did the most good." The statements that "the previous speaker's suggestions were very suggestive" and that another speaker's remarks were "miscalculated to mislead" Mr. Malins also mentions.

Then there is the speaker who always misplaces his "h's" and who prays "that we might be brought to the halter." There was a flight of fancy when the speaker asked, "Suppose if a modern balloon dropped upon an uninhabited island, what would the natives say?" The scientific lecturer said of his coming experiment that "all depends upon the present condition of the body about to be created." A town councilor spoke of "the rivers and streams that abut on the borough boundaries." Among Mr. Malin's other examples is the speaker who began with saying, "The proper study of mankind in general is the—the study of mankind in general," whereupon an urchin in the audience cried out, "You're a-goin in at the same hole you came out at."

No less embarrassed was the old gentleman, who, stumbling through an after dinner speech, said, "I—I have no more to say, and so—and so—I'll make a few more remarks." The builder frankly declared he was "more fitted for the scaffold than the platform." Sometimes the chairman errs in welcoming the speaker. A chairman was heard to welcome a speaker as one "who is always with us, and we wish he would come oftener." Kind was the announcement that "there will be two more opportunities to hear the lecturer once more." It was when the meeting ended that the chairman asked the audience to "close by singing just one verse of the doxology."

BLUE PETER IN WHIST.

The Signal For Trumps First Employed by Lord Henry Bentinck.

There is a house in London which should be the Mecca of all whist players who believe in the new school and the "information" game, a shrine before which they should bow respectfully as the fountain head of all that is modern in the game. This is 87 St. James street, and it is within sight of Marlborough House. Its fame rests chiefly on the fact that it was at one time known as Graham's club, and that within its walls Lord Henry Bentinck first introduced the blue peter, or signal for trumps, which consists in playing a higher card before a lower when no attempt is made to win the trick. That signal has been to the whist players of the world like the pillar of fire to the children of Israel. For more than 40 years it has led them up and down in the wilderness of arbitrary conventions, but it has never brought them to the promised land of better whist.

The blue peter was the introduction to whist of a purely arbitrary signal or convention, and its seed has spread like a thistle's until it has entirely overrun the old game of "calculation, observation, position and tenace," leaving in its place long suits, American leads, plain suit echoes, four signals and directive discards. These seem to have choked up all the dash, brilliancy and individuality in our whist players, reducing them all to the same level, not by increasing the abilities of the tyro, but by curtailing the skill of the expert.—R. Frederic Foster in Monthly Illustrator.

Bone Casings.

Mistake is made by many "home dressmakers" in putting on bone casings drawn very tightly. They should be left loose—even wrinkled—as the bones when inserted will bring them to their proper arching shape on the inside. Whalebone soaked in warm water an hour before using render them more pliable. Belt ribbon should never be sewed to the underarm seams. Bent hooks should be chosen for fastenings, setting on first a hook and then an eye, and so on alternately down the bodice, and it will never unhook of itself. Waist linings are cut an inch longer than the outside to allow for the stretching of the outside material. The extra length is taken up gradually in the seams.

Perfectly Natural.

Willie—Dobbs, in all my life I never saw a more natural expression of contempt than you have put in the face of this woman. Who was your model?

Dobbs—I used two models at the same time. One was an old maid, and the other had had three divorces. The painting, consequently, is a composite.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What Did He Mean?

"Do you think that beautiful women are apt to be spoiled?" she murmured, with upturned eyes.

"Your beauty will never spoil you, darling," was his equivocal answer.—Detroit Free Press.

De Myer says that at Hildje, Siberia, 85 below the zero of Fahrenheit, is considered nothing out of the ordinary.

When corns on the toes ache, bad weather is likely within 24 hours.

A QUEER EPITAPH.

In Memory of Two Boys Who Thought They Ate Mushrooms.

Piscataway is one of the oldest towns in New Jersey. It was founded in 1666 and was intended to be the capital of the colony, but it did not grow, while its rivals, New Brunswick, Rahway and Elizabeth, became thriving villages. At present there is little to interest the casual visitor to the sleepy village, but that little is good of its kind.

There is old Mr. Mundy, the village wheelwright, who at 80 is still a fine shot with gun or rifle. Twenty-five years ago he accompanied a New York merchant on a hunting trip to the far west, and since then not a year has passed without their taking a hunting trip to the west or south. Old as these cronies are, they cannot make up their minds to forego their hunting. Then there is the old cider mill whose ramshackle appearance belies the purity and strength of the applejack resting in its dark cellar. Finally, there is the cemetery of the old Episcopal church, the first house of worship erected in the place. In response to inquiries the other day the sexton, who holds also the offices of gravedigger and roadmaster said:

"Well, there might be some interesting gravestones there, and then again there mightn't. They don't interest me. There is one old brown stone which has fallen down and is out of place. I wanted to throw it away, but the minister wouldn't let me. That might be interesting to you."

"Is there any inscription on it?"

"No, there isn't. It is just covered with words from top to bottom—no poetry, no nothing—just words."

The stone was found easily, although partly overgrown with moss and myrtle. After much cleaning the following inscription was made out:

Spectators, under
Here in this tomb
Lie 2 boyes.
The elder was full
Ten years old, the yon-
Ger was twice
Told. By eating
Mushrooms for
Food rare, in day
Time they poyseoned
Were. A. K. Hard Hoop-
er and Charlie Hooper,
Deceas'd, 1690.

The meaning of "the younger was twice told" is somewhat obscure, but it is supposed that he was but five years old.

An inscription upon the tombstone of James Thompson, who died in 1763, was once very popular with the country people in New Jersey. Three others in the graveyard are similar to it:

Remember, friend, as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I,
In health and strength, though here I lie.
As I am now so you must be.
Prepare for death and follow me.

—New York Sun.

JAWS AS WEAPONS.

Chief Means of Defense Among All Old World Apes.

Among all old world apes the teeth are the chief weapons for defense against natural foes and for combats for mates or tribal supremacy. The canines are in most cases enormously developed, insomuch that ill informed naturalists have suggested that a near relationship must exist between the primates and the carnivora. As a matter of fact, these formidable teeth have nothing to do with alimentation, but are as purely weapons of war as are the bayonet and the maxim gun. In practically every emergency demanding unusual energy, obstinacy and courage they come into play.

In every conflict with the world, the flesh and the devil—as such things are understood in pithecoid society—the temporal and masseter muscles are the chief arbiters of war. To become a great and powerful anthropoid it is absolutely and brutally necessary to have a large and strong jaw, to give firm attachment to the teeth and good leverage to the muscles. That for an immense epoch our prehuman ancestors achieved success in life in like manner is as clear as the print of "Maga" to those who have learned to read nature's handwriting.

Since those days of true Arcadian simplicity our life has become bewilderingly complex, and our methods for settling social difficulties have changed generally for the better. But here, as in so many other instances, the habits of a past age have left an indelible impress on the nervous system.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Mountains.

There used to be held, in accordance with Murchison's well known geological views, the general theory that mountains were mainly due to cracks which took place in the surface of the earth in remote periods, but this idea is no longer entertained by scientific men. As to the form of mountains, that which is known as table mountain finds the best example, curiously enough, at the cape of Good Hope, a mountain, it is believed, due not to any action or phenomenon of upheaval, but to the sinking of the surrounding districts or territory. Why these peculiarly defined areas did not sink was owing, it is thought, to the probable fact that the ground under them cooled before the rest of the section, and thus the table mountain had the earlier foundation and has long retained its place. There would always be denudation, however, though proportionate with its surroundings, and therefore, owing to this fact of being higher at the start, it still keeps to its approximate elevation.

No Thanks.

A Bath physician has been having hard work to get one of his patients, a small boy, to take the medicine that he has prescribed. One day he offered the little fellow 5 cents if he would take it. The offer was accepted, the medicine taken, and the physician handed him the money. "Aren't you going to thank the doctor?" asked the mother. "No, I'm not. I don't thank people for paying me what I earn!" was the reply.—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

FIRST MAN TO TAKE ETHER.

It Was Administered to Him by Dr. Morton In 1846.

Some interesting facts regarding the first patient under ether are told by Dr. Samuel A. Green in his Groton Historical Series.

The subject was Ebenezer Hopkins Frost, a native of Groton, now dead, who is well remembered by many persons in Boston. He was a son of Solomon and Dorcas (Hopkins) Frost and was born on Dec. 7, 1824. He became noted as a singer and teacher of vocal music, and was a member of the Handel and Haydn society of Boston.

Dr. Morton first tried on himself the experiment of inhaling ether, and in describing the effect it produced he said:

"Delighted with the success of this experiment, I immediately announced the result to the persons employed in my establishment, and waited impatiently for some one upon whom I could make a fuller trial. Toward evening a man residing in Boston came in suffering great pain and wishing to have a tooth extracted. He was afraid of the operation, and asked if he could be mesmerized. I told him I had something better, and saturating my handkerchief gave it to him to inhale. It was dark and Dr. Hayden held the lamp while I extracted a firmly rooted bicuspid tooth.

"There was not much alteration in the pulse and no relaxation of the muscles. He recovered in a minute, and knew nothing of what had been done to him. He remained for some time talking about the experiment. This was on the 30th of September, 1846. I considered it to be the first demonstration of this new fact in science. I have heard of no one who can prove an earlier demonstration. If any one can do so, I yield to him the point of priority of time."

Immediately after the operation Frost gave a certificate corroborating the statements and signed himself as then living at 42 Prince street, Boston. Nearly 20 years afterward he died at Fitchburg, on Sept. 7, 1865.

THEY BOTH GOT MAD.

A Mountaineer Visits a Postoffice and His Experience There.

He was a typical mountaineer from his brogan shoes to his wool hat, and he had walked to a neighboring town to visit relatives. It was his first visit away from his home. The second day after he arrived he went to the postoffice to get a letter from his girl. He was sure it would be there, as she had tearfully told him she would write him while he was away.

"Air thar any mail fer me?" he inquired of the postmaster.

"What's your name?" was the inquiry.

"Louder."

"I say, what's your name?" asked the postmaster in a little more positive manner.

"Louder."

"I say, what's your name?" yelled the postmaster, sticking his head through the window into the face of the young man.

"Why, dad drat your ugly time, I've told yer three times my name was Louder," yelled the mountaineer, "T. J. Louder, and if yer didn't belong to ther gov'ment I'd crawl over thar and pick your years. Soon es a man gits er gov'ment job round here he begins to put on airs, and I'm not one to put up with it."

The postmaster fished out a letter from a musty hole and gave it to him, although he was mad himself.—Washington Star.

St. Patrick and the Snakes.

There is an old legend to the effect that St. Patrick banished all reptiles from Ireland by beating a drum, but no one, probably, seriously believes the story. According to the myth, he took his drum out for the purpose mentioned and commenced pounding it so vigorously that he knocked a hole in the drumhead, thus seriously endangering the success of the miracle. While pondering what to do St. Patrick was astonished by the appearance of an angel, who immediately set to work to mend the broken musical instrument. After the hole had been mended the angel vanished, and St. Patrick continued the work of serpent banishing, being successful in ridding the island of every representative of the snake tribe except one old stayer who had lived so long that his tusks protruded from his mouth like horns. This monster refused to leave the "land of his fathers," and the good saint resolved to practice a little piece of strategy. He removed the patch which the angel had put on the drumhead and then persuaded the serpent to creep into the drum for the night. When the reptile had done as requested, St. Patrick glued down the magic patch and then threw drum, serpent and all into the sea. A sunken bowlder off the west coast of Ireland is called St. Patrick's drum.—St. Louis Republic.

A Conscientious Grace.

In "The Hutchinson Family" Mr. John W. Hutchinson tells this story of the Rev. Humphrey Moore, years ago minister at Milford, N. H.: "On one occasion he was asked to officiate at a Masonic celebration where a prayer was considered germane to the proceedings. All his denomination were opposed to the mystic order, and at first he hesitated, but finally complied, and at the appointed time and place made his appearance and offered the following prayer: 'O Lord, we pray for we know not what. If it is good, bless it; if it is bad, cuss it. World without end. Amen!'"

A Leper Hospital.

Outside the walls of Jerusalem is a lepers' hospital tended by deaconesses from the German religious houses. Year after year these heroic women, without pretentiousness, without any trumpeting of their work, almost unknown to the world, have waited upon lepers, they themselves literally dying by inches. Their courage has only come to light by the chance notice of travelers.

Society Directory.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

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State Vice-President, E. J. Kelly, Armory Block, Ottawa, Ill.

State Recording Secretary, Daniel McGlynn, 1238 Gaty av., E. St. Louis, Ill.

State Treasurer, Jas. Costello, Bloomington, Ill.

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County V.-President, W. J. Doherty, 1253 Forty-seventh-st.

County Recording Secretary, F. J. Conroy, 493 Thirty-fifth-st.

County Financial Secretary, Joseph J. Lamb, 603 Thirty-first st.

County Treasurer, M. E. Lynch 520 W. Erie-st.

Sergeant-at-Arms, James Gannon.

Doorkeeper, William Barrett.

The County Board meets the Second Sunday of each month at 83 Madison street, Hall 2, at 3 p. m.

DIVISION OFFICERS.

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President, M. J. Maloney, Room 306, 120 Randolph-st.
Vice President, Michael Tuohy.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Ryan, 209 S. Peoria-st.
Financial Secretary, Wm. Territt.
Treasurer, Jerry O'Brien.
Meets First Friday of each month in Father Mathew hall, Taylor and Miller streets, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 2.

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Vice President, Thomas McHugh.
Recording Secretary, Thomas J. Sherlock, 185 E. Superior-st.
Financial Secretary, James Regan.
Treasurer, William C. Moore.
Meets Second Thursday each month at Unity hall, 77 Thirty-first-st., 8 p. m.

DIVISION 3.

President, John J. Cullinane, 3045 Deering-st.
Vice President, James J. Perkins.
Recording Secretary, Henry J. Lyons, 193 W. North-av.
Financial Secretary, Pat'k J. Mahony.
Treasurer, Luke H. Lyons.
Meets First Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Flynn's hall, North-av. and Robey-st.

DIVISION 4.

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Vice President, William Loftus.
Recording Secretary, James H. Brennan, Palmer House.
Financial Secretary, Daniel Collins.
Treasurer, William McAvoy.
Meets First Sunday each month at 2:30 p. m. in Mathei's hall, Canalport and Union-avs.

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Vice President, William Martin.
Recording Secretary, Alex Cusack, 65 Nixon-st.
Financial Secretary, Tim Cullinane.
Treasurer, Thomas Donovan.
Meets First Thursday of each month in Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison-sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 6.

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Financial Secretary, James F. Ryan.
Treasurer, Martin Fanning.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Foley's hall, 712 W. Forty-third-st., at 2:30 p. m.

DIVISION 7.

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Vice President, Patrick Behan.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Foley, 2708 Hickory-st.
Financial Secretary, Jas. E. O'Brien.
Treasurer, Mark Hardin.
Meets Second Sunday each month in Dougherty's hall, 446 W. Twelfth-st., at 7:30 p. m.

DIVISION 8.

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Vice President, Hugh J. Gleeson.
Recording Secretary, Eugene P. Nolan, 289 E. Erie-st.
Financial Secretary, O. J. Cullen.
Treasurer, R. G. McHugh.
Meets First and Third Saturdays each month at 62 N. Clark-st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 9.

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Vice President, Thomas A. Foley.
Recording Secretary, Thomas White, 532 Ninety-fifth-st.
Financial Secretary, Michael Clark.
Treasurer, Owen Ahern.
Meets First and Third Fridays each month in Union Bank building, South Chicago, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 10.

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Vice President, James Small.
Recording Secretary, Michael Maloy, 735 Dexter-st.
Financial Secretary, Patrick Ryan.
Treasurer, William Webb.
Meets First Friday of each month in Webb's hall, 4430 Wentworth-av., 8 p. m.

DIVISION 11.

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Vice President, James F. Murray.
Recording Secretary, Thos. E. Bradshaw, 263 Washtenaw-av.
Financial Secretary, Daniel Kirby.
Treasurer, Michael J. Connery.
Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays each month in Anchor hall, Grand ave. and Paulina st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 12.

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Treasurer, Rev. D. J. Crimmins.
Meets First and Third Mondays each month in Douglas hall, S. E. corner of Thirty-fifth st. and Indiana av. at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 13.

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Vice President, P. F. Conway.
Recording Secretary, Daniel Jordan, 2933 Archer av.
Financial Secretary, D. J. Sullivan.
Treasurer, S. J. Moloney.
Meets First and Third Thursdays each month in K. of P. hall, 3001 Archer av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 14.

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Recording Secretary, F. J. Clingen, 8 South Lincoln st.
Financial Secretary, T. J. McGuire.
Treasurer, Patrick McDonnell.
Meets First and Third Wednesday in Prosperity hall, Eighteenth and State sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 15.

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Vice President, John Henry.
Recording Secretary, Michael Daly, 5511 Halsted st.
Financial Secretary, P. J. Shine.
Treasurer, Michael Duffy.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Mielhaussen's hall, 51st and Peoria sts.

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Vice President, Patrick McMahon.
Recording Secretary, Jas. Flannigan, 811 E. Fortieth st.
Financial Secretary, Patrick Meaney.
Treasurer, John J. McGinty.
Meets Fourth Friday each month in Bishop's hall, 4652 Ashland avenue, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 17.

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Vice President, Lawrence Henely.
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Financial Secretary, Joseph Burke.
Treasurer, P. J. O'Brien.
Meets First Wednesday and Third Sunday each month in Leddy's hall, 31st st. and Wentworth av. at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 18.

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Vice President, James Collins.
Recording Secretary, James Dineen, 2222 West Kinzie st.
Financial Secretary, James Donovan.
Treasurer, Peter O'Neill.
Meets Last Friday of each month in Schoenhoffen's hall, Forty-third av. and West Lake street, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 19.

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Vice President, Thomas O'Shea.
Recording Secretary, Timothy Kelly, 3435 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, T. J. Waldron.
Treasurer, Michael Kennedy.
Meets First Thursday each month in Qualey's hall, 3749 S. Halsted street.

DIVISION 20.

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Vice President, Michael Sullivan.
Recording Secretary, John J. Quinlan, 507 Twenty-sixth st.
Financial Secretary, P. McDonnell.
Treasurer, Michael O'Grady.
Meets Second and Fourth Friday at 2901 Union av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 21.

President, Patrick Steesen, 1104 Clybourn av.
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Recording Secretary, David Madden, 83 Tyson av.
Financial Secretary, James Gayer.
Treasurer, Patrick McGowan.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays of each month in Kuehl's hall, Clybourn and Ashland avs.

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Financial Secretary, A. J. Runyon.
Treasurer, J. W. McCarthy.
Meets First and Third Sundays each month at 7 p. m. in School hall, in Lemont, Ill.

DIVISION 23.

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Recording Secretary, P. J. O'Brien, 4951 Wood st.
Financial Secretary, James McCann.
Treasurer, Patrick Grace.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Schumacher's hall, 4650 Ashland av., at 3 p. m.

DIVISION 24.

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Recording Secretary, P. W. Rowe, Box 312, LaGrange, Ill.
Financial Secretary, Edward Dooley.
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Meets the Second and Fourth Monday of each month in Grand Army hall, LaGrange, Ill.

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Vice President, John D. Maloney.
Recording Secretary, Thos. Healion, 1105 Blue Island av.
Financial Secretary, James Egan.
Treasurer, John T. Conway.
Meets First Tuesday at 8 p. m. and Third Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in Flanagan's hall, W. Twenty-second and Robey sts.

DIVISION 26.

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Vice President, Thomas Killoughy.
Recording Secretary, Hugh McNally, 345 Bristol st.
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Treasurer, Lawrence Reynolds.
Meets Second Saturday each month in Schell's hall, Fifty-first st. and Wentworth av., at 8 p. m.

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Treasurer, William Ryan.
Meets First and Third Wednesdays in DeSoto hall, VanBuren and Francisco st.

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Treasurer, Charles Corkey.
Meets First and Third Thursdays of each month in Holy Rosary church basement, 113th st. and South Park av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 30.

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Vice President, P. J. Conway.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Kern, 10808 Torrence av.
Financial Secretary, John Conlin.
Treasurer, C. Duffy.
Meets Third Sunday of each month in Link's hall, 10716 Torrence av, 7:30 p. m.

DIVISION 31.

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Vice President, James O'Neill.
Recording Secretary, L. O. Fitzpatrick, 1006 West Lake st.
Financial Secretary, Arthur McGinn.
Treasurer, Peter Kennedy.
Meets First Monday and Third Friday each month in St. Malachi's school hall.

DIVISION 32.

President, Cornelius Flynn, 107 Austin av.
Vice President, E. T. Walsh.
Recording Secretary, M. McLaughlin, 515 Carroll av.
Financial Secretaray, John Coogan.
Treasurer, Thomas O'Brien.
Meets in Nova's hall, Northeast corner Ohio and Green sts.

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Vice President, John Callaghan.
Recording Secretary, Luke O'Keefe, 6557 Cottage Grove av.
Financial Secretary, John Foley.
Treasurer, Patrick Lynch.
Meets First and Third Tuesdays each month in Forester hall, 6512 Cottage Grove av.

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Vice President, Michael J. O'Brien.
Recording Secretary, James Gannon, 3656 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, P. O'Gorman.
Treasurer, Michael Kavanaugh.
Meets First Wednesday each month in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts., at 8 p. m.

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Recording Secretary, Wm. H. McMahon, 5483 Lake av.
Financial Secretary, Bartley Owens.
Treasurer, Andrew Ledwidge.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays of each month, in Bagley's hall, 192 Fifty-fifth st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 37.

President, John P. Dohney, 6359 Honore st.
Vice President, Thomas Kelly.
Recording Secretary, John P. Dineen, 6428 Morgan st.
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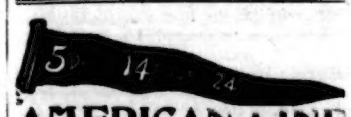

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